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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 189. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1920.

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Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha*	8093
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11130
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7246
25th "	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Malwa	10883
16th "	A Steamer	
23rd "	Karmala	8953
30th "	Naldera	10230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
16th Aug.	Dilwara	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC[illegible] KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
22th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
28th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	B Takiguchi	4141	29th July	9th Aug.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	22nd Aug.	24th Aug

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	27th July	9th August
Sakura Maru	I. Ijichi	4th Aug.	18th Aug.
Sarma Maru	T. Takemura	11th Aug.	25th Aug.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
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The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

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(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	44,000,000

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Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakata	Wakamatsucho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishinomiya	Yokohama
Kobe	Onoaicho	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
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Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
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BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
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D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

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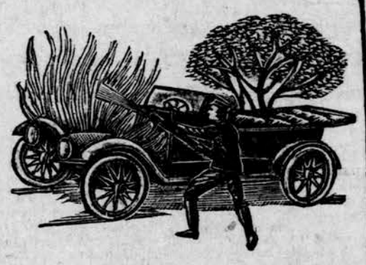

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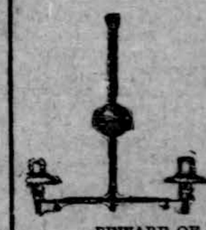

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CITY AND SUBURBS.

...EMENTS.

...-DAY.

...in honour of the late ...under the auspices of ... League, Shantaram ...

...OTICE.

...nina, and Japan per ... closed at the General ...day.

...SONING.

...her inquest regard... Lanuman, a Hindu ...bi Talao. The de... ...ear and a half ago ... Sunday last, in ... the Princess Street ...plained that he had ...ther-in-law. He was ...pital where it was ...was suffering from ... was detained for ... o'clock, on Friday. ... postponed.

...NG OPIUM.

... the Coroner and ...ouching the death ...young Bohra aged ...g with his father ...deceased had been ...s, of not keeping ...ressed. On Wed... ...vomitting where..., who on arrival ...he deceased to a ...nptoms of opium ...was taken to the ...bsequently. ...om poisoning by ... self administer... ...y.

...THEFT

..., before Mr. N. ..., a Hindu and ... charged with ...ces of counter ...

...accused arrived ...tast passenger ... the train the ...l to the second ...o had noticed ...cion and while ...belongings, the ...g in the bawl. ...know nothing ...second accused ...e bag from a ...relling and ...r bag co... ...

...held that ... Laxmi... ... the bag ...husband ...re dis... ...victed ...at he ... the ... four ...

...ACT.

...Setalvad ...ent In... ...Girdhar ...llector ...rent ...upying ...e first ...et. ...titution ...e Con... ...ts of ..., last, ...effect. ...xacted ...onth, ... The ...d the ...ised ...ved ...writ ...ith ...his ...ote ...Rs. ...nced ... the ...ble ...the ...nal ...pril ...

...li, J. D. ...a- D. ...i- ... C. ... the ...ble ...

SHARE BAZAR PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since I wrote to you, I have had the satisfaction of seeing that my predictions have been realised. The market has risen heavily, and several shares have reached the height they had touched in April. It is exactly at this time, speculators in the bazar are in need of a "tip." Whenever the market rises high, it is the custom in the share bazar to turn round and ask "Is the time arrived for a bear operation?" And then follow the usual crop of rumours. "Oh, says one as if in the confidence of the Agents, such and such mill will declare a very poor dividend." Another having pretensions to deep financial acumen will threaten you with the serious financial crisis coming. Incidentally I may remark that we have been threatened with this "financial crisis" rumour so often that staleness has pervaded it—and still our share bazar economists are able to make a convenient use of it when they can.

The latest bugbear is the China market and the Japanese dumping of goods. What are the facts? The facts are that there is slump in Japanese yarns which is affecting the China markets. But the slump cannot be everlasting. The stocks in China are very light, and the tales of heavy Japanese shipments of yarns to India are a gross exaggeration. Even if thousands of packages of yarns were to arrive in India—it may be noted that the Japanese mills have deliberately reduced their output by 40 per cent. to stave off the slump—so great is the demand for yarn in India that all could be consumed within a short time. The fact is, as I wrote in my last letter, owing to the reduction of working hours in the Bombay mills, most weaving mills have almost ceased to produce yarn for sale and are actually compelled to buying yarn from local spinning mills at high rates. This local demand for yarn is, therefore, bound to continue, and in fact sure to increase if the hours are still further reduced to eight as is inevitable in the near future. I for one, therefore, am very optimistic about spinning mills. The facts as they are certainly do not justify any panicky selling of shares like Currim, David, Finlay, Swan, New Great, etc. Indeed some of them seem to be particularly attractive even from an investor's point of view, for instance Finlays and Swans which have very good reserves, and are yet about 300 rupees below the highest level touched in the last great rise. I do not wonder if in a bulkish tide they reach their former heights again.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. A.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

JUNAGADH AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems from the letters that we receive every day in a considerable number from the Junagadh public that there is an intense feeling among the people of that State for having Dewan Bahadur T. Chhajuram as their Dewan. Our readers are aware that the Dewan Bahadur as well as some other popular old officers of the State, viz., Dr. Narsi T. Mehta, Chief Medical Officer of the State, Dr. Mulchand K. Desai, Chief Veterinary Surgeon, and others were compelled by the Nawab—probably by the undesirable influence of his "all-in-all" Secretary, Mr. Bladen. After the departure of this able Dewan, the public have seen the state of things that are going on in that premier State of Kathiawar. The Nawab, though a promising prince, is entirely under the influence of Mr. Bladen and such other selfish advisers and it has become quite hopeless for the people to aspire even for their own welfare. There is, however, some hope for D. B. Chhajuram's return as his "special leave" expires on the 11th instant. We assure his Excellency the Governor as well as H. H. the Nawab Saheb of the public feeling for this Dewan who has been himself a trusted officer of the Indian Government and whose selection for this post, as we are informed, was made by that Government. There are many things that require for Junagadh—a straightforward, able and a popular Dewan. Junagadh is capable of great developments and D. B. Chhajuram is a fit man for this high post. Even H. H. the Nawab should carefully consider the question of Dr. Narsi and Dr. Mulchand and others who have received injustice at Mr. Bladen's hands and if things will be allowed to go on in the way they have been at present, we are afraid the Nawab will have the misfortune to experience a keen sense of grave disappointment by the people of the State, which is bound to re-act adversely on other States of Kathiawar as well.—Yours, etc.,

A JUNAGADHI.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Day of month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time.	LOW WATER: Depth on Sills
	Aug.	h. m:	ft. in:	Aug.	in: m:	ft. in:
Mon:	9	m 6 18 6 0a	25 4 25 2	9	0 26a	21 0
Tues.	10	m 7 47 7 20a	25 11 25 3	10	m 0 47 2 2a	17 1 20 6
Wed.	11	m 8 58 8 38a	26 11 25 10	11	m 2 3 3 12a	16 6 19 6
Thur:	12	m 9 54 9 46a	28 0 26 9	12	m 3 4 4 4a	15 11 18 4
Fri	13	m 10 41 10 43a	28 10 27 7	13	m 3 59 4 50a	15 4 17 3
Sat.	14	m 3 56 3 48a	25 7 26 12	14	m 9 35 10 21a	19 10 17 4
Sun:	15	m 5 1 4 46a	25 4 25 7	15	m 10 49 11 30a	20 8 17 4

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.771 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 ,,
Dew Point	75.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.820 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 ,,
Minimum do.	76.2 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.WSW.
Movement of Wind	273 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inches.
Total fall during month	2.37 ,,
Do. do. year	24.45 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.01 ,,

Economic & Financial Review.

PORT TRUST HOTELS.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The "Times of India" characterised th representation of the Indian Merchants Chamber regarding the Port Trust Act Amending Bill as "thoughtless and misinformed." One cannot understand the logi of our morning contemporary in criticising the same, rational and reasoned protest of the Indian Merchants' Chamber as "thoughtless and misinformed." Our Anglo-Indian friends are still obsessed with the idea that anything which emanates from the powers-that-be, whether it is a Rowlatt Act or whether it is such a small piece of legislation as Port Trust Act Amending Bill, must receive the full and unstinted support of all and sundry in the country. If such support is not forthcoming they at once fly into a rage and are prepared to perceive sedition and treason in all protests, however constitutional they may be. If the represention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was thoughtless and misinformed what will our Bori Bunder contemporary say about the trenchan criticism of the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna In fact all the non-official members of the Council excepting two voted for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill to the September Session; and the first reading was got through with the casting vote of his Excellency. This is surely an index to the feeling not only of our commercial community but also of people in other walks of life on what they conceive to be a flagrant departure from the legitimate functions of the Port Trust with a view to catering to the wants of an infinitesimal out section of pointed out the public. In his most telling speech the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas exposed the hollowness of the pleas advanced for such an amendment in the Port Trust Act and he also succeeded in showing that there was a strong difference of opinion even in the Board of the Port Trust and in the Executive staff itself regarding the feasibility of such an idea. He pointed out that the Trust provided for the legitimate conveniences of the ocean-going travellers specially as after the completion of the Alexandra Docks arrangements were made by which a train brought passengers proceeding to Europe and carried away passengers arriving from there. There was then no necessity for passengers to stop in Bombay at all. Not only this but it is likely that in the next five or six years normal conditions may be re-established, in which case the hotel will prove a white elephant. There is no meaning in the figures of the total number of passengers who came to and departed from the Port of Bombay during the year ending March last adduced by Mr. Hatch. He observed that about a lakh of passengers had thus arrived and departed. These figures are, however, meaningless unless we know what proportion of these wanted to have hotel accommodation. It was a pertinent question asked by the Hon. Mr. Desai as to how many passengers went during the year to coasting ports and how many arrived therefrom. One fears that the number must have exceeded lakhs and yet for all these hundreds and thousands of passengers no decent waiting room sheds are provided, they being left to the tender mercies of the weather. The "Times of India" observed that "from the shocked tone of the representation to the Governor it would seem that the Chamber and Bureau regard the Bill as a novel and revolutionary piece of legislation" and that "whereas it is the most ordinary thing in the world to find Railway companies, Steamship companies and other companies whose concern is transport recognise their obligation to the travelling public by providing hotel accomodation for them at big railway termini and ports." The Hon. Mr. Curtis himself said that even in Europe there was no instance of a Port Trust providing hotels. The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas pointed out that this work fell within the province of Railway companies. All this shows that the Chamber was perfectly right in protesting against the Port Trust taking to itself duties which fell beyond its natural and legitimate province. The "Times of India" again characterised the figures given by the Indian Merchants' Chamber as "fantistic and bearing no relation to the facts of the case." It was admitted on the side of the Government that expenditure over the Hotels would be about rupees fifty lakhs. Surely the "Times of India" does not think that when the hotels are put up the function of the Port Trust will cease. Hotels will have to be run properly and managed as first class hotels should be. The estimate, therefore, of a capitalised expenditure of Rs. 2 crores given by the Indian Merchants' Chamber was not fantastic at all but was a perfectly reasonable estimate of the probable cost to the finances of the Bombay Port Trust. It may be hoped that the Government will see the wisdom of withdrawing the Bill even at this stage when they have seen the strong opposition of the non-official Indian Members.

High Prices.

Prof. Davar in an interesting lecture in the Sydenham College dilated on the different causes responsible for the present high prices throughout the world. The main cause was, in his opinion the ravages of the war when for over five years millions of men gave up their peaceful occupation of producing commodities and were engaged on the destructive work on the battlefields. Not only this but even of the population which was staying at home there were thousands who were engaged on producing munitions of war, and consequently the work of producing necessities of life naturally suffered. There was again the fictitious paper prosperity due to the inflation of currency. The National Debt of the United Kingdom is to-day seven thousand millions as compared with two hundred millions in 1914. Besides this the paper circulation of England which before the war was only thirty eight millions in notes as against about hundred and sixty-one millions gold in the various banks had now risen to over three hundred and twenty seven millions as against gold and bullion amounting to about a hundred and thirty-eight millions in the vaults of the various banks. We wish Prof. Davar had given figures relating to this country also with reference to the increase in paper currency. This inflation of paper currency has taken place in this country also to a large extent as will be seen from the following figures:—The gross note circulation on the 21st March 1919 was 66.12 lakhs of rupees which advanced to Rs. 79.67 lakhs on the 30th November, 1919.

With regard to remedies for the disease of high prices, Prof. Davar suggested increase of production, taxation on war wealth and war capital and economy in expenditure. All these three remedies are, one feels, in the nature of a barren platitude which has been repeated *ad nauseam* in the Western countries by statesmen and politicians to whose interest it was to allow things to continue in the way in which they were doing without taking any radical measures to weed out the disease of high prices which had infested the world. With regard to this country, for instance, export of foodstuffs and export of cattle have formed a serious handicap to the people fighting against high prices. There is also to be considered the suggestion put forward from several quarters as to whether the State, as such, cannot take measures to prevent the profiteering which is still obviously going on in several trades. Prof. Davar considers that India was "fortunate" in that she had not to incur the heavy burden of a National debt just as was the case with the United Kingdom. He observed that in the war we got off very lightly with a contribution of only a hundred and fifty crores. Prof. Davar is to be congratulated on a happy frame of mind which considers this burden of hundred and fifty crores on India as a very light burden, and which considers India as having got off lightly from the recent war. Array of mere figures is not at all helpful to the solution of national problems unless side by side are given relative conditions of different countries. To India poverty ridden hundred and fifty crores may be even much worse than a far greater burden of debt would be to some Western countries rolling in wealth and prosperity. Mr. H. P. Mody who presided at that meeting well protested against the export of foodstuffs from this country though he tripped in saying that the production of corn in India had increased by 80 per cent. over the 1913 figures. The total area under food crops was 182,052,000 acres in 1898-99, 191,578,000 acres in 1913-14 and 207,437,000 in 1917-18, the latest year for which statistics are available. The increase in acreage thus in 1917-18 over the acreage in 1915-14 was only 8 per cent.! Production per acre in 1917-18 has not increased to this extent as to justify Mr. Mody's saying that production had increased by 80 per cent. over the 1913 figures.

A LABOUR DISPUTE.

ENQUIRY COURT'S DECESION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Madras August 5.

The court of enquiry's decision in the dispute of the kerosine oil and petrol installations the workmen attached to the Burma Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company and the Anglo Persian Oil Company is published today. The court has referred the recognition of the workmens union etc. to the Capital and Labour Committee to decide. Regarding the rates of wages, the court decided that the minium wages should be increased by fifty per cent in addition to 37½ per cent rice allowance. As regards over time work, the court accepted the employers proposal to give one and half times ordinary rates for night work and ordinary rates at other times. The court consider 454 hours week as not excessive and recommend that each company as early as possible should draw up a provident fund scheme. As regards strike pay the court are not prepared to recommend strike pay by employers, since in other countries strike pay is paid by unions and not by employers.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. The Maharao of Cutch at Government House on Friday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the Legislative Council Meeting at the Council Hall, on Friday.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta left Government House Ganeshkhind, on Friday.

Deaths from plague in India during the week ending 24th July were 515 against 773 seizures. Mortality in the provinces was as follows:—Bombay 146, Madras 82. the United Provinces 4, the Punjab 11, Burma 79, Hyderabad State 123, Central India 49. India 49.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 7.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction the following revised system of recruitment and the following revised rates of pay for the Indian Finance Department:—

The proposals of the Government of India were laid before the Secretary of State in a despatch dated 6th February, 1919. Their reconsideration was directed in his reply dated 31st July, 1919, and the revised proposals submitted to him were sanctioned with some modifications in a despatch dated 3rd June 1920.

RECRUITMENT.

The recruitment of probationers will, in future, ordinarily be made in India only, but it will be supplemented by the enlistment of members of the Indian Civil Service and to such extent as may be found to be necessary from time to time, but without any fixed proportion to the total recruitment of the Department of Officers recruited in Europe on special terms. The recruitment in England will include not only men of the technical attainments required for the special purposes but also men who, besides possessing special qualifications, may be looked upon as available for the ordinary work of the Department.

SCALES OF PAY.

Four appointments in class 1 of the General List, two appointments of the Accountants General on Rs. 2,250—100—2,750, and one appointment on Rs. 3,000 will be reserved for the Indian Civil Service are intended to provide for the necessary training for the higher posts in the Department and to meet other requirements for which training in accounts is necessary. A member of the Indian Civil Service brought in for training will not count for the first year of his period of training against the four posts in the General List so reserved for the Indian Civil Service.

The pay of an Indian Civil Service officer in the General List will be his pay in the time scale of the Indian Civil Service together with a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem which will count as pay for all purposes. The senior time scale of the Indian Civil Service may be applied to a member of the Indian Civil Service in the General List after the 8th year of service unless for any special reason, the Government of India desire in any particular case to vary the rule by restricting it or the reverse.

An officer recruited in England under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 above will be placed on the general time scale set forth below at a point suitable to his age and will receive an addition to his pay which will be personal to himself and not fixed by a general rule. Officers recruited in India will be on a time scale beginning at Rs. 1,400 in the 22nd year of service. An increasement as heretofore will be given only for approved service. An officer recruited in India to the Department will be on probation for two years during which he will be under training and will not be eligible for the first increment until he has passed the first departmental examination nor for the second increment until he has passed the second. The officers so recruited to the Indian Finance Department will be eligible for selection to (1) appointments in class 1 carrying a progressive pay of Rs. 1,500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,800, (2) appointments as Accountants General, seven of which will be on a time scale of Rs. 2,250 rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,750, and (3) to three special appointments as Accountants General which will carry a pay of Rs. 3,000.

INCREMENT IN PAY.

All existing incumbents including the members of the Indian Civil Service now in the Department will retain their present time scale of pay and will be granted an addition to their pay at the rate of 1/3d. of their substantive pay on the existing scale up to and including the 7th year of service, at the rate of 1/4th of their substantive pay with a minimum of Rs. 200 from the 8th year up to and including the 15th year of service, and at the rate of 1/5th of their substantive pay with a minimum of Rs. 250 and a maximum of Rs. 300 from the 16th year of service to the end of the time scale and through the selectione grade of Rs. 1,500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,800.

The initial pay of Accountants-General whether members of the Indian Civil Service or not and their future increments on the new scale will be fixed according to the length of time during which they have prior to the introduction of the time scale drawn a salary equal to or in excess of Rs. 2,250 per mensem.

The salary of an officer now in class two will, when he is officiating in class 1, be regulated as if the class 1 appointment carried a pay of Rs. 1,800 rising by Rs. 60 to Rs. 2,100, the figure at which the present scale of Rs. 1,500 rising by Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,800 will stand for existing incumbents. That is to say the officer so acting will draw his time scale pay plus the addition to pay specified in paragraph above plus acting allowance on an appointment carrying the pay of Rs. 1,80[illegible] rising by Rs. 60 to Rs. 2,100.

ALLOWANCES.

The Government of India have reserved for further consideration the continuation of the allowances attached to some of the appointments in the Finance Department. Pending a decision on this point these allowances will continue to be drawn. The revised rates will have retrospective effect from the 1st December 1919.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Naranji Haribhai, a representative of the (B) Mandvi Ward. Monday the 23rd August 1920 for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid [illegible]

STATIONS.	In. Ch...			
Colaba (Observatory)	0·01	33·1[illegible]		
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·08	37·77	16	
Esplanade (Goh Tej. Hospital)	0·01	37·02	17 02	
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·05	37·63	19·57	57·99

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 7th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Ambala reports 0.30" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is below normal except in the extreme north; night temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, but is in slight defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces. Jhansi reports 0.20" of rain and Cawnpore 0.56". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Day temperature is below normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana. The sky is overcast at Jaipur and Jodhpur and is moderately clouded at Karachi; elsewhere it is clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature is generally below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0. 77" of rain Raipur 0. 46". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Chanda and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0. 20". of rain and Karwar 0. 25". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and the north Bompay Deccan; the excess amounts to 11deg at Hyderabad.

General Remarks. The monsoon continues very weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the northeast of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the east Punjab. Day temperatures is low in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces but continues in excess generally in the east of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Local rainfall is likely in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 7th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF						
Bushire	—	—	85	..	0	0
Do. (6th)	106	85.0	85	..	0	0
Jask	—	—	79	..	0	—0.02
Muskat	—	—	67	..	0	—0.16
Do. (6th)	96	87.0	84	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99	82.4	68	..	2.3	—0.94
Rawalpindi	89	61.0	72	..	6.35	—5.29
Lahore	94	61.8	75	..	6.53	—1.75
Hissar	95	70.4	70	..	4.58	—2.03
Ambala	86	75.4	80	0.31	10.98	—1.92
Delhi	87	76.8	79	..	20.61	—7.73
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	—	—	—	..	..	..
Mainpuri	86	76.1	74	0.87	17.62	+5.73
Jhansi	88	77.2	68	0.20	11.98	—7.14
Cawnpore	94	77.2	80	0.56	19.37	+3.44
Allahabad	94	78.2	91	0.08	29.66	+10.37
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	106	82.6	85	..	1.48	—0.13
Karachi	94	80.0	84	..	0.49	—3.96
Ajmer	93	74.0	79	..	10.78	+0.08
Jaipur	88	71.4	81	..	28.19	+19.20
Kotah	89	76.4	68	..	17.09	+2.96
Mount Abu	70	61.9	90	..	30.87	—2.01
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86	75.4	75	..	10.40	+0.96
Dwarka	84	79.2	77	..	9.3	—0.91
Veraval	82	79.2	88	0.02	18.90	+4.87
Rajkot	90	76.6	81	..	16.46	—0.70
Bhavnagar Para	93	74.4	77	..	19.01	+6.20
Surat	86	75.8	88	..	24.40	—3.04
Ahmedabad	93	74.0	75	..	18.64	+0.01
Deesa	88	73.4	82	0.01	12.61	—0.90
Neemuch	85	70.6	69	..	24.96	+9.73
Indore	89	71.1	79	..	25.16	+7.72
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91	71.0	93	0.77	15.71	+11.70
Saugor	88	71.6	89	..	25.97	+7.89
Hoshangabad	93	72.8	86	..	17.38	—0.42
Khandwa	96	72.0	78	..	17.49	+2.99
Akola	99	72.4	72	..	6.06	—10.11
Amraoti	97	72.1	67	..	9.93	—8.69
Nagpur	90	75.9	89	..	18.18	—7
Chanda	91	73.0	86	..	19.06	—8.
Raipur	94	72.4	90	0.46	21.06	—6.3
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85	79.1	85	0.01	33.14	—14.16
Ratnagiri	93	75.8	77	..	41.40	—27.02
Marmugoa	94	77.1	86	0.20	58.67	—18.23
Karwar	85	74 7	86	0.25	58.13	—24.42
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91	72.0	83	..	4.86	—6.14
Ahmednagar	93	68.1	86	..	2.51	—6.86
Poona	92	69.9	72	..	11.96	—1.83
Sholapur	90	69.7	66	..	1.70	—3.39
Bijapur	88	68.6	73	..	4.78	—1.29
Belgaum	75	65.9	89	..	26.87	—1.80
Aurangabad	89	68.0	71	0.04	2.60	—9.87
Hyderabad (Indr).	91	69.2	67	..	15.50	—2.65
Hyderabad	96	72.9	75	..	9.00	—3.28
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	—	—	81	..	85.54	+7.09
Calicut	—	—	88	0.04	95.42	+25.16
Cochin	—	—	—	..	74.10	+18.96
Colombo	—	—	—	..	20.37	+6.41
MADRAS (EAST COAST & MALABAR)						
COAST—						
Masulipatam	—	—	—	..	—	—
Bellary	—	—	—	..	—	—
Cuddapah	—	—	—	..	—	—
Madras	—	—	—	..	—	—
Bangalore	—	—	—	..	—	—
Coimbatore	—	—	—	..	—	—
Tuticorin	—	—	—	..	—	—
Kodaikanal	—	—	—	..	—	—

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 9, 1920.

HOW THEY ARGUE.

In reply to a question in Parliament, Mr. Montagu recently stated that the Allied Governments, including the United States, France and Italy, had protested against the imposition of the 15 per cent. duty on the exports of raw skins and hides, since last September When the measure was before the Imperial Council, Indian members protested against the rebate granted to other parts of the Empire as a needless and unreciprocated offer of sacrifice. Anglo-Indians, however, reproved us for our limited vision of imperial brotherhood; Sir George Barnes entreated Mr. Sarma not to irritate South Africa with proposals of exclusion; and everybody, "proud" of India, warned us of the need of conserving a vital industry within the Empire against the next war. Indian opinion, on the other hand, welcomed the protective effect of the general duty and asked why they should be nullified by concessions to parts of the Empire which fraternise with India only on occasions of profit. There are, however, signs that this stroke of qualified protection is not quite approved by Anglo-Indian opinion, as the broad outlook of September last is in process of contraction. Last year, the bias of the British Government towards some scheme of Imperial Preference was pronounced. The tentative methods adopted by Mr. Chamberlain and defended by him have not progressed very much. Mr. Chamberlain is not likely to last long in his present office, but in his time has had some of the advantages of the Coalition compromise, in that he could make quackeries negotiable. In contending that all parts of the Empire are in jubilant assent over his tentative tariffs, he is allowing judgment to be overborne by sentiment. He had to placate France over wine-duties and his views on the impotence of retaliation are being questioned. It was necessary to keep India in an ambiguous state, for later adjustment. A small dose of Imperial Preference was of course administered. A committee of dubious composition, in the Imperial Council, had to get through an enquiry and commit themselves, despite hurry and inadequate conception of all relevant data, to a position of neutrality. Imperial Preference would do neither harm nor good to India. Not all people were satisfied at a conclusion so helpful and consequential! Anyway, there is a verdict put on record, useful for support either way.

Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce have since declared themselves for the abolition of the protective duty on raw hides and skins. Not long ago, the Indian trade in Madras appealed to Government not to be misled by the new clamour of our Anglo-Indian friends, who, of course, are not remiss in their representations. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have formulated their case for the reversal of the measure. Now, it is too early to generalise on the effects of the duty on Indian tanning. The Chamber, no doubt, conscious of the difficulty, allege that it did not "seem" to have benefitted Indian tanners. It is difficult to contradict so baseless an allegation at this stage of our experience, but we may trust the opinion of Indian tanners till a whole year's results are available. The receipts from the duty are treated by our illustrious friends as insignificant. According to the latest statement of the Finance Department, of the Customs Revenue, we had an income of thirty-one lakhs, through the duty for the first quarter of the financial year 1919-1920. If there is any dissatisfaction with the smallness of the income, a venture, worthwhile, may be made towards the abolition of the rebate. True to the vastness and finality of their usual outlook, the Karachi Chamber mix up the danger of future enmity in the world, with the interest of the people at "Home" On account of the prospective shortage of wheat, the peril of retaliation by other countries, is now occurring in minds dulled by complacency. Already there are whispers that out of the estimated eleven million tons, two or three may be exported by India, because she is in the habit of "sparing" an yearly average of a million and a half. If we may introduce an explanation of this theory, we hope the digression will be excused. It was Sir William Hunter who remarked: "The food grains which are exported in such a large quantity, are generally supposed to represent the surplus left after meeting the requirements of the country. It may however be alleged with some truth, that if the whole population ate, as much as they could, the surplus would not exist. *The grain exports of India represent many hungry stomachs in India.*" In fact, the surplus is a myth. However that may be—and it is a question which will have to be discussed, when the problem of wheat-export is brought forward from the background—the fear of retaliation is burdening the hearts of critics. Two dangers have been cited against the export duty. Nyasaland had put an export duty on raw cotton, and Argentine had threatened to restrict wheat exports. Cold-meat and wheat are valuable as means of subsistence, and Argentine must not be trifled with. But India is blamed as having set the "bad example!" The implication is that the very idea of protection for India, when necessary, is a heresy provocative of evil reaction. Argentine took the step in protection of her own interests, and if there is any difference between the feasibility of the method in India and in Argentine, it is because Argentine, not being in subjection, is free to look after her interests, without calculating professions made in the name of the Empire and the solar system. The Chamber's apprehensions have come true, but their explanation of the event is preposterous. The Board of Trade have just learnt from the Foreign Office that an Argentine law, promulgated in June, has imposed a surtax on exported wheat at the rate of 4 pesos (gold) per 100 kilogrammes. Food-stuffs, in the preparation of which wheat is employed, are to pay an additional tax of 20 per cent. of their value at the time of shipment. Lastly authority is conferred on the Argentine executive to expropriate wheat-flour and wheat products at ruling market-rates whenever the home-price of these commodities shall have proved to be the determining factor in the local cost of bread.

We are not concerned to discuss the wisdom of the last clause, as our point is that Argentine is looking after the conservation of her wheat; and it is irrelevant to talk of "bad examples" or to suggest that at any time Indian interests are a fit means of bargain for the better provision of wheat or cold-meat in Britain. Our critics however persevere in selfish error, and may try to reach the heart of authorities through the common stomach. England, when it suited her, throttled rival industries in India for the sake of Lancashire. Even now, the advantage of protection for a single industry like tanning, is being looked upon as a superfluity and an offence of human brotherhood. Without any sinister suggestion, the clamour is not unlike the advice of a retired burglar in easy circumstances, moralising on the iniquity of a petty theft. The tanning industry has a long way to cover before making India fairly self-supplying. Besides foot wear, belting and other accessories of industry, leather goods have to be turned out. As we observed, we have not the data to judge of the good effect of the measure of protection. The rebate presumably involves loss. Nevertheless the clamour of vested interests, which would esteem the fortune of a pound of cheap tea in Britain, as above the claims of an alien dependency like India, has a sinister meaning. There is nothing new in India.

PITY THE POOR IRISH.

The latest news about Ireland confirms the impression that the difficulties confronting the Cabinet are increasing every day. While Ireland is in the grip of a military crisis England seems to be in the grip of a political crisis created by Sinn Fein. Valera, having swept Ireland with his creed of violent non-co-operation with the British Government, has defeated every attempt to solve the Irish problem against the wishes of the majority. The courts there are not functioning. The juries there are returning Sinn Fein verdicts. Local administration has been more or less completely captured by the Republicans and it has become difficult to govern the country except at the point of the sword. In the meantime the Imperial Government have been making desperate attempts firstly to establish "law and order" and secondly to negotiate peace. The "Acting-President," Mr. Arthur Griffiths, says peace can be negotiated by the representatives of both "Governments" and the "President" away in America suggests that Sinn Fein will accept nothing less than complete independence. He, no doubt, qualifies his statement by stating that Sinn Fein will accept the Cuban type of independence which places a restriction on freedom in foreign affairs. But Mr. Lloyd George is quite sure that the principle of self-determination which he was willing to apply to the Jugo-Slavs the Czechs and the Poles has no reference to the Irish. He will hold Conferences with the representatives of Big Business who have no earthly connection with Politics. He will, cranelike-thrust his neck forward as far as Dominion Home Rule "with reservations"; and draw it back again to the point of undiluted coercion. He will coax the Irish with liberal promises of freedom and threaten them with a million casualties And so the tragedy of a great nation struggling for freedom continues without pause.

Evidently there are two contradictory policies governing the attitude of British statesmen towards Ireland. On the one hand it is the policy of appeasement which agrees to some slight measure of Dominion Home Rule. On the other, it is the policy of coercion which contemplates the supersession of all ordinary courts of law. Dominion Home Rule has receded from the realm of practical politics for the moment; but a Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill, establishing Courts Martial, throughout the land has now become a reality. During the debate on this measure Mr. Asquith opposed saying that courts-martial would be useless in view of the likely inability to obtain evidence and he accused "the Government of being largely responsible for the gravity of the situation because they had not introduced the liberal measure of self-Government promised in 1918." What was the remedy suggested by Mr. Asquith? He suggested that the Government should give Ireland Home Rule on Dominion lines. Mr. Lloyd George objected to this by challenging Mr. Asquith "to name anyone in Ireland able to speak authoritatively on behalf of the Irish who would accept it." Of course it did not strike the Premier that if he is to accept only those measures which the Irish are likely to accept then he had better give up coercion for self-determination as the principle of Government. But the fact is that Carson has won all along in the Coalition's Irish policy.

This debate on the Restoration of order in Ireland Bill seems to have ended in the traditional manner. Mr. J. Devlin having denounced the proceedings as sham and humbug was suspended. He was followed out of the House by the other Nationalists. Some Independent Liberals and a great majority of Labour members followed the Nationalists shaking the dust of the House of vested interests off their feet, while the jubilant Coalitionists cheered the exodus to the echo like overgrown school-boys witnessing a foot-ball match. In the meantime while Parliament abnegates its high responsibility Labour in both countries is formulating its plans. The more moderate section of British Labour headed by Mr. J. H. Thomas is still for advocating Dominion Home Rule for Ireland. The other section headed by Mr. Frank Hodges of the Miners' Federation is for the application of the principle of complete self-determination. It is significant that at the Special Trades Union Congress held recently to discuss Irish affairs the resolution moved by Mr. Frank Hodges was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Its reflex on Irish Labour which is refusing to carry munitions or soldiers on the railways in Ireland, is unmistakable. Labour uniting in both countries can certainly defeat the Ulster reactionaries but it yet remains to be seen whether it can achieve definite solution of a difficulty which has broken many Governments and destroyed many reputations. No doubt if the land-lords and reactionaries who use religious animosities to fan the flames of dissension and use political domination to exploit the Irish peasant and the Irish worker go under in the struggle facing them in Great Britain, the end must come inexorably to a policy of Imperialism which relies on militarism. Meanwhile pity the Poor Irish!

THRONES GOING A BEGGING

Whoever has made the suggestion to which "The Times" gives currency, that the throne of Mesopotamia—the "Independent" Arab State, which is still to come into existence—should be given to Emir Feisul, the dispossessed and exiled King of Syria, is apparently counting without his host. Whether the suggestion comes from any official quarter or not, it is, doubtless, "extremely kind" of the author or authors of the proposal to hold out the bait to the unfortunate ex-ruler, but is it likely that Emir Feisul will feel tempted, even in his present straits, to bite at it, especially when he sees that his own brother, Abdullah, refuses to be taken in by the same bait? If the world has not been deceived in the character of Emir Feisul, he is least likely to seek consolation, for his recent misfortune, in the manner proposed by his *soi disant* friends now. Here is an extract from his speech, made a few weeks before his country was betrayed by the French, referring to the clouds lowering on the horizon of Syria, Emir Feisul said:—

"The nation that sacrificed thousands of lives on the battle-fields of Galicia, Caucasus, the Persian frontiers, and Rumelia to serve the interests of others, will certainly not hesitate to make still greater sacrifices for the defence of its own existence although it has just emerged from an exhausted war . . . As to those who speak of noble death in the cause of a free life, I venerate their sacred feelings and consider myself one of them; and when the day of danger comes I shall be the first to offer myself on the altar of a noble death; but *I can assure them that the sentence of death has not yet been passed upon us, and will never be.*"

Will such a passionate believer in the destiny of his own people succumb to the temptations of a "consolation prize" now offered to him? Even if he accepts the offer, is there any guarantee that the pathway before him in Mesopotamia will be less thorny under the British aegis than it was in Syria under French "protection?" It is only puppet Kings that will find the thrones in the mandated territories comfortable. Emir Abdullah is in no haste to occupy the throne of Mesopotamia, which is apparently going a begging. Hence the offer to his brother. Wonderful, indeed, are the ways of modern diplomacy!

Notes of the Day.

Bring Our Soldiers Home!

It is a reactionary who is reported to have affirmed in the House of Commons "that there was a growing feeling in India against the use of Indian troops in the Middle East." Mr. Charles Palmer although a supporter of Dyer has been supporting a good cause for once. Mr. Lloyd George's reply is worth treasuring. He did not say that it was wrong to use Indian troops to defend the sordidness of unregenerate commercialists, wrong to make them fight against their country's will, wrong to convert them into "fighting automatons" and mercenary hirelings. On the contrary, Mr. Lloyd George affirmed "that there was no reason to believe that Indians were unduly impatient at the unavoidable delays in returning the units from the Middle East." Mr. Lloyd George is merely using Parliamentary language in order to extricate himself from a delicate position but he must not misrepresent. Time and again the voice of those who believe that the fact of Indian soldiers fighting other people's quarrels is a dishonour for the whole nation, has been raised in protest. But protests of this nature seldom penetrate the stone-walls of Ministerial residences in and around Downing Street. Does the Imperial Government now promise relief? No. All that the assurance which the Premier gives amounts to is a vague promise that the present units will be relieved and that Indian troops will be withdrawn from Turkey, Mesopotamia Persia, Arabia and Palestine "as soon as circumstances permitted." The "circumstances" are such that it is doubtful whether they will permit a withdrawal at all unless it be with the concurrence of the conquered nations. In the eighties, Gladstone promised the withdrawal of troops from Egypt "as soon as possible." British and Indian troops are still in Egpt in reinforced strength to this day. We have no quarrel with Egypt, Mesopotamia, Turkey, Arabia, Palestine, Persia. Why then should Indian soldiers die in these lands earning dividends for the oil-speculators and dishonour for their own countrymen? Let not the Special Session of the National Congress fail to remind Mr. Lloyd George that his mockery in talking about Indians not being "unduly impatient" is a delusion unworthy even of the Welsh wizard.

"Why We Are In Persia."

England has climbed down a little in the case of the Anglo-Persian Treaty. Though Mr. Bonar Law now says that the treaty would have been in any case submitted to the League of Nations, it is well-known that British Ministers once contended that they were not required to do so at all. But the indignant storm of opposition evoked by the ill-advised Anglo-Persian Treaty has made the Ministers unbend and now it is to be submitted to the League. The world knows why the British are now in Persia, why they and the Russians were forme... what the Treaty stands f... the fate of Persia, if i... mealy-mouthed expressions... Law will not save Persia'... the military and financial... the hands of Britain. O... Persia now does not want... also at least expresses ... ing from further comm... definite, however, can be... second point. Mr. Bonar... can be taken either way...

The Russian Blow and W...

Russia has once again... the Governments of Fra... tain. Spa threatened... war if they should... have now invaded Po... at the gates of Warsa... the Foreign Affairs' ... Poland must negotia... declared that since ... Baranovichi had ... settle final armistice ... continue. But Gre... on a Conference in ... fate of Eastern Euro... the Border States. ... was a masterly expos... periastic aggression. ... tish Foreign office ... which were supposed ... Russia had already s... revealed strange ... no... Foreign office; that ... tish mediation since ... biassed third party ... in the wars instiga... that there could be ... desiring peace—a ... Poland better from ... lined by the Supr... is reported that a ... held between the ... and Mr. Lloyd Geo... expected from Ru... Labour Party hold... Trade Union Par... discuss, measures ... by the Allies again... George is also con... in fact the fate o... the Allied world is ... and the British. ... dently expected t... Europe to-day w... on a large scale ... have not hesitated ... one occasion tha... from this last ... Barons and A... weary of war. ... mains is a reluc... tiaries to gi... in refusing ... is right—... allow ... disillusi... fence ... men ... Bu... at any ...

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AL OF TILAK'S LIFE.

MENTARY ON PRESENT SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sending you a cheque towards the fund which I understand, is being started to raise a suitable memorial to the departed Patriot Bal Gangadhar Tilak. As a member of the younger generation, who owe a great deal to Mr. Tilak's inspiring example of suffering and patriotism, I cannot help saying that no worse condemnation is needed of the out of date administrative system prevailing in this country than the circumstance that a person of the rare attainments of Mr. Tilak should have been compelled to enter into a bitter and lifelong opposition to Government, resulting in a fatigue which ultimately ended his life.

Essentially a man of peace and culture, with the refinement and reserve which high literary gifts often produce, Mr. Tilak would have risen, in a country governed by its own people, to the highest pinnacle of scholarship and statesmanship. That such a person should have been compelled, out of a feeling of generous self-sacrifice to abandon early in life, the dignity and quiet of a literary career, and take to the thorny path of militant politics, indicates many of the grounds on which a large majority of Indians hold that the system of administration in this country is entirely unsuited to the cultural requirements of the Indian people.

The "Times of India," in an article overflowing with low vindictiveness, endeavours to make out that the life of the great patriot was a sad tragedy. If so, who is responsible for it? Mr. Tilak's was perhaps a most conspicuous instance of such tragedies, but are not such tragedies being yearly perpetrated among our younger men, who pass through the portals of our Universities, only to find their bold and generous ambitions branded as seditious, their dignity fumbled, their pride injured, a system of Government which in most cases assigns an inferior place to Indian talent. A system that forces the high spirited and generous minded youth of the country into paths of bitter and lasting opposition to its Government needs no stronger condemnation.
—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

Guest House,
Baroda, Aug. 4.

"HE DIES TO CONQUER."

M. PAUL RICHARD'S TRIBUTE.

M. Paul Richard, Co-editor with Srijut Aurobinda Ghose of "Arya," sends the following message to "The Independent."

Those who lived for the Motherland cannot die. They live in her. This death is a sign—the end of a great day and the beginning of a still greater one. He dies to work with more power. He dies to conquer.

"GREAT SELF-SACRIFICING PATRIOT."

DURBAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Lala Babhai wires from Durban under date, August 5:—

"Mayawant Association sorrowful death Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak India's loss great "Noble patriot" sympathy family."

Another Durban telegram, dated Aug. 5, is received as under:—

"The Surat Hindoo Association deeply grieved irreparable national loss death. Greet self-sacrificing patriot Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Sympathises family."

"HERO OF NATIONAL CAUSE"

CAPETOWN INDIAN'S TRIBUTE.

The Indian Conference Committee wires from Capetown:—

"Convey Cape Indians' heartfelt sympathy with our people generally and bereaved family in sad loss by death of Tilak, hero national cause, whose demise causes deepest concern, that he suffered so much for his people and India's liberty."

SYMPATHY OF HINDUSTANIES IN AMERICA.

The following cablegrams have been received from Rahmatali Khan, President Muslim Assoliation Sacramentocal America.

"Convey on behalf of Hindustanies in America to the Indian National Congress their mourning, this consolation on the death of the Bal Gangadhar Tilak who passed exerting his efforts to liberate India from foreign yoke. We unitedly feel this great loss to India this occasion.—Rahmatali Khan."

"Convey to Mr. Tilak's family on behalf Hindustanies in America their deepest sympathy mournful consolation on the death of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Our hearts bleed hearing this shocking news.—Rahmatali Khan."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S TRIBUTE

SWADESHI VOW FOR FIVE YEARS.

A crowded public meeting of ladies was held on Sunday afternoon at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya to express their grief at the death of Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani presiding. Owing to the large number of ladies present an overflow meeting had to be held on another floor of the same building where the same resolution was passed.

MRS. SARALADEVI'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Saraladevi said:—

The king never dies. The king is dead Long live the king. That is what is generally said. On the 1st August the cry in the funeral procession was 'Tilak Maharajaki Jai' and nobody could have said that the two mile long procession was a funeral procession. What was it that drew such large crowds in spite of the adverse elements It was his love for his mother country. His last words were of swaraj "for this country. Mr Tilak never wore any foreign clothes for he never thought it was necessary to wear fine clothes of foreign manufacture by discarding those that were made in his own country. For the sake of his country, for the good of his country, he was always willing to wear the coarse clothes made in India so that the industries of his country might flourish. The speaker deprecated the daily change of fashions in clothes, which necessitated their bringing new clothes of foreign manufacture almost every day. The question was were the women going to be ruled by the fashionable tailors, or were they going to dress as they liked in consonance with their patriotism. Only women could set an example to their husbands, their brothers and children in the way of wearing *swadeshi* clothes.

TILAK'S LOVE OF SIMPLICITY.

One trait of Tilak was his simplicity wherever he went. He always kept himself on the same level as other common people, and that was why he could enter into their feelings better than anyone else. He was not only Lokmanya, but a Lokapriya also Only where there was such intense love could they fight for the country as Tilak did for them. There was some difference of opinion among them whether the meeting of condolence should be called, as it was feared that the Government officials might not like their taking part in a meeting of this sort, and might visit their wrath upon the heads of their relatives. She deprecated any such coward fear for the sake of their Mother country. The love of women for their mother country should be like that of Sita for Rama, of Damanyanti for Nal.

They were Indian women, and theirs was not mere lip sympathy. They gave up something when any of their dearest died, and the present was an occasion to express their sorrow in some concrete form. She would suggest that they should take the *Swadeshi* vow, at least for a few years, if not for ever

MRS. GULABANU WADIA.

Mrs. Gulabanu Wadia said:—

A sad duty rests on me in this meeting to express our feelings of deep regret for the passing away of one of the greatest Patriots of India—Lokmanaya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The irreparable loss sustained by the whole of India and the eulogies poured on him are so very fresh in our minds that I need not speak much on the great and glorious services rendered by the late Mr. Tilak for our dear Motherland. His deeds for the amelioration of the masses and his teachings to the people of our country to stand firm for the betterment of the motherland, indicates the steadfastness of his bold character in public life. The devotion with which his thousands of friends, followers and admirers looked upon him without the distinction of caste and creed, speaks itself for his pure and simple life.

Suffice it to say that in Bal Gangadhar Tilak we have lost a National Hero, a renowned Politician, an eminent scholar and a reputed martyr, and the nation deplores this irreparable loss.

With these few words and the prayer that his departed soul may rest in Peace Eternal and Light Perpetual shine on him, I beg to move that.

"This meeting of the Women of Bombay called under the auspices of Hind Mahilla Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Gujrati Hindoo Shree Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Jain Mahila Samaj, The Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, and the Hindoo Ladies Social and Literary Club, expresses its deep sorrow over the death of Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak who loved India with a passion rarely excelled, whose purity of private life had made him a model husband and father and whose simplicity was a treasure for India.

"This meeting offers is condolences to the family of the deceased patriot and authorizes the President Shreemati Sarladevi Chaudhari to forward this resolution to the family of the deceased.

INDIA'S GREATEST PATRIOT.

Mrs. Rasikmani Desai seconding said they had met there to grieve over the loss of one of India's greatest patriots. Lok. Tilak was a real *lokmanya* as was evident from the unprecedented marks of respect he received at the time of the funeral. All his actions for the sake of his Mother country were actuated by a spirit of self-sacrifice. He could accomplish much for this country only through his phenomenial patience and perseveresce, and his selflessness was patent in all that he did. He was a jewel of he purest ray serene, and his loss was irreparable.

Mrs. Azad and Mrs. Revashanker further supported the resolution.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said the President of the meeting had told them that they should take the vow of *Swadeshi* as a mark of remembrance for the great dead. He died for his country and it was only proper that they should signalise the meeting by some such action. It was asked what had Tilak done for women? Whether he had opened school or colleges for them? To this she would answer that he had lighted the torch of patriotism amongst the women not only of Bombay, but the whole of this country. Mr Tilak had told them a few years ago in this very hall that the national work could only be done by the women, and she hoped that as a mark of respect for him they would accept the vow of *Swadeshi*.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

SWADESHI VOW FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following resolution was put from the chair and passed unanimously:

This meeting expresses its opinion that it is desirable in the sacred memory of Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the greatest patriot of India, that the women of Bombay should take the vow of *Swadeshi* for five years at least, to express their mourning in a substantial form for the national benefit.

Subsequently a large open air meeting was held in the spacious gardens of the Vidyalaya when similar resolutions were passed unanimously. Many ladies present took the Swadeshi Vow.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Presidency Association Rooms yesterday at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya was voted to the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved the following resolution regarding the death of Lokmanya Tilak.

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee records its profound sorrow at the sad and almost sudden demise of Lokmanya Tilak who was its last and most respected president. In him the country has lost the most selfless worker in the attainment of its highest ideal, viz., Swaraj. His death at this critical juncture specially is a great national calamity."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the reslution and Messrs. D. G. Dalvi and Mavji Govindji supported it.

The resolution was passed amidst silence all the members standing.

The Secretary next read a letter to the Secretaries from Mr. M. R. Bodas suggesting that the Committee should adjourn without transacting any business.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram formally moved that the meeting of the Committee do stand adjourned to Sunday next, 15th August 1920, at 5-30 p.m. as a mark of respec to the memory of the late Lok. Tilak, Mr. K. M. Munshi seconded the proposition and it was carried.

It was also resolved to communicate these resolutions to the family of Lok. Tilak and the Press.

"HEAD OF NATIONAL FAMILY,"

A. E. S.'S OLD BOYS' TRIBUTE.

At a largely attended meeting of the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys, with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the chair, Govindji, Appa-Shastri Sathe, V. M. Pawar, N. D. Savarkar, M. B. Velkar, S. V. Lalit and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will be among the speakers.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The business of Hundi Chithi and seed wheat will be suspended by the members of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to-day on account of the 10th day of late Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The Chamber will also be closed. The payments, payable to-day will be made on 10th instant.

SHIKSHANONNATI MANDAL.

A special general meeting of the members of the Mandal will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the mandal's Reading Room to express deep sorrow on account of the desmise of India's greatest patriot Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. All memebrs are earnestly requested to attend.

THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

To-day will be observed as a "National Mourning Day" in memory of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The members of the Association will transact no business during the day.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THANA

A public meeting of the citizens of Thana will be held to-day (Aug. 9) at 9-30 p.m. in the Thana Theatre house to express their grief at the lamentable death of Lok Tilak, Mr. Babasaheb Paranjpe of Yeovatmal, will be one of the speakers.

BOMBAY CHAUFFEURS' MUTUAL BENEFIT UNION.

On account of the death of Lokamanya Tilak, the final monthly meeting fixed for the 1st August has been postponed till Sunday the 15th instant.

TILAK'S ASHES REACH ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

Mr. Tilak's remains will arrive in Allahabad to-night and will be conveyed to the Ganges, tomorrow—Sunday morning in procession. Dr. Sane is coming with the remains.

REMAINS CAST INTO THE GANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

Mr. Tilak's remains were conveyed to the Ganges this morning, followed by a huge crowd among whom were several prominent citizens of Allahabad, both Hindu and Moslem.

MR. TILAK AND "TIMES OF INDIA."

The manager of the Anna Purna Cooker

(Continued on page 10.)

"SUFFERINGS PITEOUS."

TO THE RESCUE OF SMYRNA CITIZENS

LABOUR DELEGATES FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS.

The following cablegram has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee from Mohamed Ali:—

Remitted two thousand pounds for relief of sufferers in Smyrna. Need much more. Sufferings piteous. Cable maximum possible immediately.

British labour Party willing to send to India six members of Parliament for Special Congress. Strongly recommend Congress and Khilafat Committee sharing expenses or otherwise. Cable decision.

TO-DAY'S CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists' League a condolence meeting in honour of Lok. B. G. Tilak will be held to-day at 6 p.m., (S.T.) in Shanaram's Chawl, when Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor "Sandesh" will preside.

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Maeji

NO DISCUS... EXCISE ...

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ... TO MR. CURTIS

END OF COUNCIL SESSION.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The sixth day of the Council session, which began at 11 a.m., found a considerable number of resolutions still awaiting discussion, but the Government policy regarding Excise matters is, as was declared yesterday, by Mr. Curtis, to postpone all discussion of these until the new Council meets.

As regards Education, Sir Ibrahim had the same reasoning to apply. The hands of the future Minister, who will administer Education as a "transferred" subject were to be left unfettered, so Mr. Kamat found a settled Government view radically opposing his wish that Government should exempt from the payment of fees the boys' of primary school teachers, studying in Municipal or Local Board schools, as also boys and girls of these teachers studying in secondary schools and colleges, whether Governmental or aided.

Mr. Coverton, the Director of Public Instruction, was opposed to treating teachers in the same manner as the members of the depressed classes. The better way was to secure a revision of salaries.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Kamat pointed out that children of Indian soldiers were allowed this exemption of fees, but he said he appreciated the force of the general argument that the whole question should wait until the Ministers entered upon their duties. So he withdrew the resolution.

His next request that all country liquor-shops should be closed on Sundays was met by Mr. Curtis with the preliminary objection that Excise questions could not be discussed at the present sessions as the Council had yesterday endorsed the policy of postponing the discussion. Mr. Enthoven thought such a discussion at present could only be academic, and pointed out that the proposal would entail a severe loss to the shopkeepers and heavy compensation by Government. Mr. Kamat replied that there was no harm in making a recommendation to the future Minister, and his proposal would be an indirect check on the consumption of liquor. The proposal was not accepted and the Governor then in short, concluded his speech, adjourning the Council *sine die*.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CURTIS.

The speech was in effect an eulogy of appreciation of Mr. Curtis. Sir George Lloyd declared that in the matter of the Housing Bill the Government was indebted to the energy and knowledge of Mr. Curtis. It was his accumulated experience and his inspiring enthusiasm which had made it possible for them to frame all the intricate proposals by means of which they proposed to tackle the housing and development problem. This tribute of praise to a hardworking capable civilian was greeted with applause from all quarters of the house, and it adjourned after a session which constitutes a record both in length of time and the volume of legislative business dealt with.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

POONA, Aug. 7.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled this morning at 11 o'clock and in 45 minutes disposed of the remaining items on the agenda.

Mr. Upasani asked for permission to postpone his resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council that Government be pleased to share two-thirds of expenditure incurred by municipalities on education. Permission was granted.

Mr. Kamat before moving his resolution recommends to the Governor-in-Council that that Government may be pleased to take steps (a) to provide for the benefit of primary school teachers' Provident Fund, (b) to fix a share of contribution thereto, and (c) to allow the teachers the option either to avail themselves of Provident Fund or the existing pension system, enquired if the matter was open to discussion.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the question of Provident Fund for teachers not eligible for pension was under consideration. It would be open for the coming Minister to decide whether Provident Fund institutions should be provided for teachers eligible for pension. The whole question would be considered and decided by the Minister.

In view of this assurance Mr. Kamat withdrew the resolution.

EXEMPTION OF SCHOOL FEES.

Mr. Kamat next moved that this Council recommends to the Govrnor-in-Council that Government may be pleased to direct that the boys of primary school teachers studying in the local board or municipal primary schools, as also the boys and girls of those teachers studying in the secondary schools or colleges, whether Government or aided, be exempted from the payment of fees. Mr. Kamat said that the suggestion contained in the resolution did not open a large policy. There was a strong feeling among primary teachers in the matter.

Mr. Upasani supported the motion and said the prayer was a modest one.

Mr. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, said that, on the surface, the resolution seemed to be a plausible one. But there were numerous difficulties in the way. A concession of the kind asked for, had already been given to the children of school mistresses as an inducement for them to stay even after marriage. The same was not the case with male primary teachers. The obvious remedy in their case was to give them better pay. They had already, to a certain extent, improved their conditions, but a further scheme for improving their pay was under consideration, and, if and when sanctioned, might afford solid relief.

Mr. Harilal Desai said it was not the opportunity to press the resolution. There was no use attempting to forecast the scheme which the Government was considering.

Mr. Godbole said the right way to proceed in the matter was to increase their pay. He did not see why a teacher alone should get a concession of the kind asked for.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah agreed that the real remedy was in the revision of pay. The proposed relief was very complicated. Government had under consideration a fresh scheme for improving the pay of primary teachers further, and the amount involved was a very high one. The problem would have to be solved by the Minister.

The resolution was withdrawn.

CLOSE LIQUOR SHOPS ON SUNDAYS.

Mr. Kamat next moved the last resolution recommeding to the Governor-in-Council that Government may be pleased to direct that all country-liquor shops be closed on Sundays and said that the object of the resolution was to reduce the consumption of to-day.

Mr. Enthoven, Commissioner of Excise, said that resolution at that stage was academic. The proposal was impossible until the expiry of Government contract in March next. It would mean, if acted upon, a compensation to licenses and consequently a loss of revenue. After March the new authority would deal with question.

Mr. Curtis took the same line of argument and the resolution was lost.

His Excellency the Governor then intimated that the Tobacco Bill had been postponed and in adjourning the Council said:—

COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSALS.

Gentlemen:—Before adjourning the Council I desire to express the hope that all members will, in the intervening period between now and the date when the Council reassembles, study to the best of their ability the full large and comprehensive proposals that have been laid before the Council so that when we meet next time the proposals may meet with, practically, I hope, unanimous support.

I desire also to take this opportunity of expressing how much we all owe in the matter of this housing problem to the energy and knowledge of my Hon. colleague on my left, I mean Mr. Curtis. In the years past he has made a special study of the infinite complexities of this question. Had it not been for the accumulated information and inspi... with which he has studied the ... title for... would have been absolutely imp... some to bring them before this Co... fter 18 months. The Council c... gratitude for the immense de... as shown in working the l... g problem that the ever been by the Council.

COUNCIL ADJOURNS.

...cil then adjourned sine die.

THIRD KHILAFAT DAY.

SUPPORT FROM ALL OVER INDIA.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay has forwarded to us telegrams from various places all over India sympathising with the aims and objects of the Khilafat Committee and approving of Mr. Gandhi's Non-Co-operation movement. As considerations of space do not allow us to publish these telegrams in "extenso" we are publishing below a list of names of places where meetings were held on the Third Khilafat Day and resolutions of approval were passed:—

The following is a list of places:—

Ayampet, Badlapur, Bannu Batala, Cambay, Cocanada, Calicut, Cochin, Kathor, Kottayam, Nagore, Narasingpur, Mangalore, Mettapalayam, Monghyr, Sind, Dadan Khan, Kishengarh, Rangoon, Tinnevelly, Trevandrum, Srinagar (Kashmir.)

FARES.

PROTESTS AGAINST OSED INCREASE.

rom a Correspondent.)

Ahmedabad, Aug. 6.

olic Meeting of the citizens of dabad under the presidentship of Sheth galdas Girdhardas, yesterday, protested ainst the increase in Third Class assengers' Fares and requested the Company to drop this increase.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN EAST PRUSSIA

QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. August 7.

The Italian Ambassador in Berlin has requested the German Government to ensure the withdrawal of the Italian troops from the East Prussia plebiscite area by August 9th.

TRADE UNION BOYCOTT IN VIENNA.

TO BE STOPPED ON AUGUST, 8

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Aug. 7.

Vienna.—The Trade Union boycott, which began on June 20th owing to the alleged repressive regime of the Hungarian Governmen has been a failure and the International League of Trade Unions has decided to stop the boycott on August 8th.

RESUME TRADE WITH RUSSIA

MR. HENDERSON'S PROPAGANDA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Henderson has telegraphed to the local branches of the Labour Party throughout the country advising organisation of citizen demonstrations against intervention and supply of munitions to Poland, demanding peace negotiations, raising of the blockade and resumption of trade relations.

"RANJI" DONS FLANNELS AGAIN!

SKIPPER OF SUSSEX TEAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Ranjitsinji is captaining Sussex against Essex at Leyton. He scored sixteen in the first innings.

BRITISHER KILLED IN NIKOLAIEVSK MASSACRE.

BRITAIN'S SHARP NOTE TO MOSCOW GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 7.

It appears that one of the victims in the Nikolaievsk massacre was a British subject, Mr. John Freed, manager of a fishing station. The British Government have despatched a sharp note to Moscow declaring that Mr. Freed was "butchered in cold blood for no reason" by persons claiming to be in communication with the Moscow Government. The note protests against the "disgraceful outrage on a British subject" and reserves the right to claim from the Moscow Government compensation for Mr. Freed's relatives.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Aug. 8.

Sussex beat Essex by an innings and 40 runs.

Gloucestershire beat Hampshire by 198 runs. Hampshire made 36 in the first innings, and 55 in the second, Parker taking 8 wickets for 33, and Mills 11 wickets for 50.

The match between Leicester and Yorkshire had to be abandoned.

Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 340 runs. Warwick made 603 for 9 wickets and declared.

Middlesex beat Kent by five runs.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Depressing over South Bengal yesterday, has moved to Chota Nagpur and caused heavy rain in south-west Bengal and Chota Nagpur. There has been little rain elsewhere. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East United Provinces, Central India East; local in the West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Madras, Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the East Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, West Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy four inches; Gauhati one and a half; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong one and a half; Calcutta nine; Saugor Island and Barjeeling two; Balasore, Hazaribagh one and a half; Chaibassa seven; Ranchi three; Paltanganj six; Gaya four; Benares, Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Mussoorie one; Cawnpore, Pacachinar a half; Pendra one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Central Provinces Central India East, South United Provinces.

TEE OF

(Reuter.)

ONDON, Aug. 5.
-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

British Committee o Congress has passed re profound regret at the ak, and paying tribute to d invaluable services to cause freedom."

REIGN TO CEASE TO BE LEGAL TENDER IN CEYLON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 7.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued this afternoon announces:—

His Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council has been pleased to direct that the sovereign shall cease to be legal tender in the Colony from to-day.

SIKHS AND DYER.

A CONTRADICTION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In a letter to the "Times" the members of the Sikh deputation in England declare that no Sikh public body has conferred any honour on General Dyer. It is a sheer perversion of fact to say that the Sikhs' offer to serve against the Afghans was due to their love of Dyer and the appreciation of his services at Jallianwalla BaGh rather than to their military instinct and loyalty.

EMIR FEISUL.

MAKE HIM KING OF MESOPOTAMIA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Times says:—A suggestion has been made that Emir Feisul who has postponed his departure from Haifa for Europe should be made a ruler of Mesopotamia instead of his brother Abdullah who is apparently not ambtious for the post.

SIGNING OF TURKISH TREATY POSTPONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Paris:—The signing of the Turkish Treaty has again been postponed.

WARSAW FUGITIVES IN EAST PRUSSIA.

GERMANS CLOSING THE FRONTIER

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Aug. 7.

Berlin. The fugitives from Warsaw are arriving in East Prussia. A semi-official communique is published simultaneously announcing the Germa intention to close the frontier, the reason given being the prevalence of dysentry amongst the refugees.

ALTERATION IN RUSSIAN POLICY,

IS IT A SCQUEL TO MR. CHURCHILL'S ARTICLE?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 1 p.m. Aug. 7.

In the Commons replying to Cap. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the suggestion that alteration in the Russian policy followed, Mr. Caurchill's article advocating German help against the Bolsheviks, was ludicrous. (Cheers)

OPERATIONS IN POLAND.

FRENCH TROOPS READY FOR HER DEFENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Aug. 7.

Paris.—It is believed that the French troops are actually in the neighbourhood of the theatre of operations in Poland and are only awaiting order to co-operate in the defence of the country. It is understood that in any case urgent steps are being taken to despatch war material and money to Poland.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

In response to a requisition [illegible] representing all Talukas in [illegible] Mr. Madhao Shrihari Aney of Yeotmal has consented to stand as a Berar candidate on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party for the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Gangadhar Nagorao Hood announced his candidature for the seat of Yeotmal, Kelapur and Wun group constituency.

MORAL OF TILAK'S LIFE.

(Continued from page 9.)

Co., having been disgusted with the comments of the "Times of India" on the late Mr. Tilak has written to him to discontinue the advertisement of the Cookers which had been ap

MR. TILAK AND "THE TIMES"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Lion of Mahrashtra is gone. The Conductor of the "Kesari" is no more. A Guardian of National rights has been gathered to his fathers. A great Indian Leader and patriot has passed away. All India mourns the death of Lok. Tilak, and pays her homage to the departed hero.

In the midst of our sorrow, we are pained to see the "Times" indulging in views and expressions, which I submit, are far from being faithful or graceful, However, it is our duty to examine these calmly and dispassionately, and trust the Editor to revise its views with Christian chivalry:—

(1) Says the "Times," "Mr. Tilak devoted his talents and energies to a life of political violence! Was that so, please?

(a) Why were the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and the living Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar freely associated with Lok. Tilak

(b) They stood by him firmly during his prosecution in 1897.

(c) They worked with him till 1907, when they parted at Surat.

(d) It is thus clear, that either, Mehta, Wacha and Chandavarkar were rowing in the same boat with Lok. Tilak till 1907 and were perfectly constitutional, or they were all otherwise! You cannot single out Tilak and condemn him; that is certain.

(2) The next accusation that the "Times" levels at Lok. Tilak's "very soon after his release (in 1900) he renewed his turbulent activities and was again convicted of sedition in 1908!" The conviction by itself is no proof of his turbulent activities. It showed if anything the wrath of the bureaucracy against Lok. Tilak, the lack of Freedom of the Press, and the absolute legal armoury, which has been the bane of India.

(3) Proceeds the "Times":—"Afterwards there emerged the widespread conspiracies in the Deccan, which resulted in murder and grave plottings, which were directly attributed to the effect of his teachings"! Is that so, sir? Why, if Lok. Tilak's teachings were revolutionary in 1907-1908.

(a) How were the people of the Deccan so loyal?

(b) How did Mrs. Besant endeavour to bridge the gulf between Tilak and the Congress?

(c) How did the Mahratta soldiers fight voluntarily and valiantly?

(d) How did the Deccan stand true to Government during the trying periods of the war?

(e) How had the Great Gandhiji associated so whole heartedly with Tilak?

(f) And how was he respected by independent Englishmen in Britain?

(4) Further "the Times" considers that "Lok. Tilak's moral character had suffered from the verdict of the court in the Tai Maharaj case." We know, that the prosecution in that case was little short of persecution; and that Lok. Tilak's reputation was untarnished from begining to end.

(5) But the most unfair and unkind cut of all is the "Times" definition of Mr. Tilak's Nationalism that it was "mainly Anti-British and Anti-Mahomedan"! Misstatement cannot go further. To say, that he was Anti-British is untenable.

(a) If that was so, how was the whole Deccan left unaffected?

(b) How did all the Indian leaders work with him some time or another of his whole public career?

(c) Why did he sue Sir V. Chirol in England, if he was Anti-British?

(d) Why did he cable to the secretary of State and promise responsive co-operation?

(e) Why did he serve on the Legislative Council at all?

Then again to say, that his nationalism was anti-Mahomedan is another mis-statement. If that was so.

(a) How has he supported Hindu-Moslem Unity?

(b) Why has he worked for the release of Mahomedally and Shaukat Ali?

(c) And why has he strongly taken the side of the Mahomedans of India against the imposition of the iniquitons Turkish Treay.

The "Times" leaderette is astoundingly antagonistic. Even the strongest critics of Tilak, Mrs. Besant, the Hon. Mr. Parenjpe and the Hon. Mr. Chintamani have acknowledge Lok. Tilak's burning patriotism and service of the Motherland. Though Lok. Tilak is no more, his spirit is with us, and no mortal hand can taint or tarnish his work or career.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"THE LOKAMANYA."

HOW TO KEEP HIS MEMORY ALIVE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In appreciating the work and worth of the late lamented Lokmanya you rightly pointed that the tragedy was too deep for words as well as tears. We shall miss the true significance of his noble life if we merely shed tears. The only tribute we can pay to the departed soul of the Pioneer of Indian Nationalism, the High Priest of the Religion of Salvation by Swedeshi and Swaraj is to carry on his work with saddened heart but indomitable courage.

Many suggestions are made in the papers about fitting memorials to our lost leader. May I suggest that one such memorial should take the form of publications in English and Marathi of his biography dealing fully with his crowded life? We have few sketches of his life in English and Marathi but they are too brief to do full justice to him. It is a great misfortune that there are hardly any good biographies of our great leaders either in the vernaculars as in English. May I suggest that Messrs. B. C. Pal and N. C. Kelkar should undertake this work in English and Marathi respectively? In spite of their many activities this is a duty which they owe to our lost leader and Young India.—Yours, etc.

M. M. DESAI.

LATE MR. TILAK.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

Telegrams of condolence meeting still continue to reach us from places all over India. The following are the further names of places where such meetings were held:

Viramgam, Adopi, Nawalgund (Dharwar), Modh Bandhu Samaj (Bombay), Elphinstone College Students (Principal Covernton presiding), Ranchi Bar Association, Dharwar, Hindu Commercial Club, Aryan Association, Dadar, ad Young Men's Union, Indian Home Rule League, Amritsar, Bassein, Maharashtra Club, Kidderpore C(alcutta), Lucknow Christian College, Goregaon, Peshawar Seva Samiti, Harduaganj, Rahuri, Gondal, G. I. P. Railway Passenger Conference.

Professor Vaswani writing in the "New Times" of Karachi pays a glowing tribute to the life-work of the late Mr. Tilak.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 7.

The Khilafat Committee, Amritsar expects that due regard may be shown for the religious sentiments of Mahommedans and the political wishes of the Indians in general, by withdrawing all Indian troops present or fighting in Mesopotamia and Turkey.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN PUNCH MAHAL.

During the course of the last week, public meetings were held at Delol, Wavdi and Popatpura to protest against the Hunter Committee Report and the Peace terms imposed upon Turkey. Resolutions were passed and sent to the Government of India the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister for their consideration

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

After the first meeting of the Indian Legislative Council on the 20th there will probably be further meetings on 26th and 31st August and 2nd, 9th and 16th September on which days Legislative business will be undertaken, the intervening days being devoted to the Select Committees. Besides legislative measures already mentioned the Bills to constitute Auxiliary force for service in India and to establish teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh will be discussed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Army Department.—Col. G. L. H. Saunders, Supply and Transport Corps and Lt. Col. R. E. Travers retire from service.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Justice Sir B. Fletcher resigns office of Judge, Calcutta High Court. Major R. S. Lloyd, I.M.S., Chemical Examiner, Bengal is appointed Imperial Serologist.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O. H. Travers has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras. Mr. P. G. Jacob, officiates as Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras. Mr. H. E. Rau is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Madras.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is notified under the Indian Post Office Act 1898 that the following amendments shall be made in rules published with notification of the Government of India in Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45 dated 26th April, 1913, as subsequently amended namely:—

(1) In Rule 27 of the said Rules in Sub-Rule (1) the words "and silver coin or bullion" shall be omitted, (II) in Sub-Rule (2) for the words "gold coin or gold bullion" the words "Gold or Silver Coin or Bullion" shall be substituted, and (III) in Sub-Rule (5) for the words "peadls or gold coin or bullion" the words "Pearls or Gold or Silver Coin or Bullion" shall be substituted, (IV) in Sub-Rule (2) of the Rule 51 of the said rules after the word "gold" the words "or silver" shall be inserted.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Hargraves, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, is granted ten months' combined leave. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Officiating Superintendent, resigns appointment in Archaeological Department

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. C. C. H. Hogg, R.E., Superintending Engineer, is placed on special duty in the Secretariat.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. S. Anderson officiates as Joint Director, Research Institute, Pusa. Mr. W. McRae officiates as Imperial Mycologist, Pusa.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Major A. N. Dickinson, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Peshawar. Major D. G. Field is granted five months leave. Major R. A. Lyall is posted as Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. Captain C. E. A. Bremner is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

A Simla, message of August, 6 says that the total approximate gross earnings of the State Railways from the 1st April to 24th July 1920 are more by Rs. 50,54,996 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1919.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING ON SEPT. 3 TO CONSIDER NON-COOPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

The Hon. Pundit Gokaran Nath Misra, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee states:—A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at 3 p.m. on Friday the 3rd September 1920 in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee rooms at 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, to consider *inter alia* the views of the Provincial Congress Committees on the principle and programme of Non-cooperation. In view of the importance of the meeting members are specially requested to attend.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

A meeting of the general body of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday evening at the Mahajana Hall, for the All-India Congress Committee inviting the opinion of the Provincial Congress Committee on the principle and programme of non-co-operation. Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar presided. There was a heated discussion for an hour and a half. The meeting did not arrive at any conclusion on the subject and was adjourned till Saturday.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN SIND.

NUMEROUS RESIGNATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

Non-co-operation has commenced in Sind with great earnestness. People are resigning Government employments, honorary posts, other distinctions and privileges such as gun licenses, membership of municipal and local boards, etc., in large numbers. Reports are daily pouring in and the few that have been received, reveal the wonderful determination of the people to stand firmly by the non-co-operation programme.

The arrest of Pir Mahbub Shah, who has a great following, has caused great indignation. 21 revenue collectors and clerks of Tandoo Mahomed Khan—the Pirs residence have resigned. The following are some of the figures of resignations based on reports received. Revenue collectors and clerks—19, teachers—2, gun and chair license—10, membership of boards—10, police constables—11, peons—5, honorary magistrates—1 and grants-in-aid renounced—4. About a dozen students of the Sind Madrassah and Karachi Aided High School left off their studies to go on *hijrat* or preach non-co-operation.

"NO VIOLENCE."

APPEAL TO NON-CO-OPERATIONISTS.

(Associated Press.)

The following message has been issued to the public by the Central Khilafat Committee all over India:

Public is aware that the Central Khilafat Committee has already adopted Non-Co-operation which is entirely opposed to violence on the part of its adherents. The Central Khilafat Committee, therefore, requests the general public that they should not resort to any violence of speech or in any manner shape or form as hithertofore. The Committee, further believing that out break of violence in any form is likely to jeopardise their cause, earnestly hope the general public all over the country will respond to their appeal and thus help the cause.

HUGE FLOODS IN ORISSA.

RELIEF MEASURES IN PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

KANIKA, (Orissa) Aug. 7.

Destructive floods passed over some parts of Orissa, almost all rivers rising simultaneously. Many parts of Jaipur and Kendrapura sub-Divisions and parts of Kanika and surrounding tracts are still under water. It is unofficially stated that relief workers organised by the Raja of Kanika on a considerable scale have till now visited 500 villages and afforded relief to 50,000 people.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

It is a long time since Calcutta received such a drenching as on Thursday night and yesterday. On Thursday night, between four and five inches of rain fell, but the real deluge commenced yesterday shortly before midday. The city's drainage system proved unable to cope and the roads, streets, and the lanes remained flooded till late at night. Thoroughfares in the northern portion of the town were waist deep under water and every description of vehicular traffic came to a standstill.

CRICKET IN B

HINDU GYMKHANA B ESPLANADE C. C.

FINE BOWLING BY WARDEN A RANA.

The Esplanade Cricket Club, which is at present one of the strongest local club combinations, had to acknowledge a severe defeat at the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana in yesterday's contest between the two clubs which came off on the latter's ground on the Kennedy Sea Face. The visiting Eleven, which was led by the famous bowler, J. S. Warden, included four other Quadrangular players, while the Gymkhana were without the services of some of their leading players, and yet the former went down before their opponents, in a fashion disappointing to their supporters. The Gymkhana, going in to bat first, hit up 171 and then disposed of their opponents for a poor 70. Godambe, who made the top score for his side, played dashing cricket, contributing 45 chiefly through powerful off drives and fine cutting, though his innings was not quite faultless as he was missed when he was somewhere near 20. Pai, who made the next highest score on his side, also played fine cricket, displaying all his old skill. The Esplanade Club, on going in to bat, showed very feeble resistance to the Gymkhana attack and were able to put up only 70. And their total would have been smaller still but for the useful stand made for the last wicket by Warden and Daruwala who added 20. Their skipper contributed the top score on their side by some fine cricket, but the others could not resist Rana and Dalvi for any length of time and the whole side were out for 70.

WARDEN AND RANA.

Warden again proved yesterday that he is still the greatest bowler among the Parsis. Of the eight wickets that fell to the bowlers, he accounted for no less than 6 and at a cost of only a little over 7 runs apiece. He received no assistance worth the speaking from his colleagues at the other end and yet he was able to achieve striking results with the ball on a perfect wicket. And when his side went in to bat, it was again on him that the burden of putting up a fight fell as his colleagues failed to come off. Rana for the Gymkhana bowled with deadly effect, playing havoc with the visiting batsmen, and coming off with the splendid analysis of 5 wickets for an aggregate of 27 runs. He was ably supported by Wagle, who claimed an equal number of victims at a cost of 44. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. M. Dalvi (capt.) c Elavia b Warden	6
C. Gandhi, b Elavia	7
S. R. Godambe, b Warden	45
R. A. Wagle, b Warden	1
B. M. Dalvi, b Warden	19
M. D. Pai c Chothia b Elavia	37
B. S. Mujumdar, run out	7
C. H. Rana b Warden	20
M. M. Nadkarni, b Warden	3
R. M. Gandhi, run out	9
M. H. C. Rana not out	1
Extras	18
Total	171

ESPLANADE C. C.

A. H. Wadia, lbw, b M. Rana	0
B. Kalaposi, c and b M. Rana	9
P. Badshah, b M. Rana	1
H. Mulla, c S. Dalvi b Wagle	13
S. M. Chothia, b Wagle	14
J. S. Warden, (capt.) b Wagle	29
P. Nallaseth, b M. Rana	1
J. Elavia, b M. Rana	0
J. Havaiwala lbw, b Wagle	1
N. Dick, b Wagle	0
N. Daruwala not out	12
Extra	1
Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Warden	25	7	47	6
Elvia	13	1	55	2
Havaiwala	11	0	41	0

Esplanade C. C. Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana (M.H.C.)	14	4	27	5
Wagle	14	1	44	5

ISLAM GYM. BEAT BARONET C. C.

FINE INNINGS BY RASOOL.

A fine innings by Rasool and splendid bowling by Rahiman and Mahamood enabled the Islam Gymkhana to win by a good margin the match against the Baronet Cricket Club, which was played on the Esplanade yesterday. Rasool played a great innings, contributing nearly half his side's total, while Rahiman and Mahamood achieved remarkable bowling figures, the former capturing five wickets for a little over 2 runs apiece, and the latter securing 4 at a cost of a like number each. The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ishhaq, c Madan, b Damania	1
S. G. Rasool, c Mehta, b Mistry	45
H. Masih, lbw, b Damania	0
Wali Ahmed, c Doctor, b Parekh	0
S. Mahamood, st. Kapadia, b Damania	13
A. G. Kazi, c Mistry, b Parekh	15
P. B. Arfani, (capt.) c Mehta, b Mistry	2
I. Shakur, c and b Parekh	12
G. M. Shaikh, b Mistry	3
S. Shahabudin, b Parekh	0
A. Rahim not out	1
Extras	3
Total	95

BARONET C. C.

B. Kapadia, b Mahamood	0
Gandhi, b Mahamood	1
R. Mistry, b Rahiman	12
Mehta, c Erfani, b Rahiman	0
Madan, c Rasool, b Mahamood	0
Surveyor, c Rasool, b Rahiman	3
Contractor, b Rahiman	0
M. D. Parekh, b Rahiman	0
J. Doctor, run out	12
Bembot (capt.) b Mahamood	0
Damania, not out	3
Total	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Islam Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Parekh	22	5	54	4
Damania	12	4	18	3
Surveyor	3	1	6	0
Mistry	6	2	14	3

Baronet C. C. Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mahamood	8	4	13	4
Rahiman	8	2		

IRISH DEBATE IN COMMONS.

MR. ASQUITH SUGGESTS DOMINION HOME RULE.

THE PREMIER'S RETORT

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonar Law moving the guillotine motion providing for the passage of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill by to-morrow evening deprecated the feeling of despair about the possibility of remedying the existing conditions. These could not be worse than in 1833 after which civilised conditions were restored in Ireland.

The motion was adopted after which Sir Hamar Greenwood moved the second reading of the Bill. He explained that it was drafted in June but that it had been held back to see how the Assize Courts would function in July. Events had shown that one of the principal reasons that they did not function was the failure of the jurors to respond the summonses owing to intimidation. It was this failure which had mainly made the present Bill essential. He emphasised that the Bill did not supersede trial by Jury or ordinary administration of the civil and criminal courts. It would only be applied with discretion in the disturbed areas to ensure the accused people getting an expeditious and fair trial. After paying a tribute to the courage of the Irish judges in carrying out their duties Sir Hamar Greenwood said it was impossible to have fairer courts in Ireland to-day than the courts-martial provided for in the Bill.

DOMINION HOME RULE SCHEME.

Mr. Asquith opposed the second reading of the Bill. He said he considered that courts-martial would be useless in view of the likely inability to get evidence. He accused the Government of being largely responsible for the gravity of the situation because they had not introduced the liberal measure of self-government promised in 1918. He demanded that the Government should give Home Rule on the Dominion lines. Replying to questions if he had ever made such an offer Mr. Asquith said 'No' but he was prepared to do so now. He added that he did not retract his past statement about allowing the Ulster countries to stand aloof. Mr. Asquith said he [illegible]d that the Irishmen's common-sense and their recognition of self-interest would lead them to accept the Dominion Home Rule scheme. He concluded by expressing the belief that an Irish Republic was not a practical possibility.

WHO WOULD SPEAK AUTHORITATIVELY ON BEHALF OF IRISH?

Mr. Lloyd George, who was tremendously cheered, said it was useless to make ill considered vague suggestions of Dominion Home Rule. He challenged Mr. Asquith to name anyone in Ireland able to speak authoritatively on behalf of the Irish who would accept it. He pointed out that the Sinn Fein members of Parliament headed by De Valera had definitely stated that they would not accept it. They had declared that they woud not be satisfied with anything less than a Republic. He accused Mr. Asquith of shirking the situation and pressed him to produce authority for the statement that the Irish would become law-abiding if Dominion Home Rule were granted. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Loyd George continuing asked if the assassination of policemen, intimidation, murder and outrage were to be permitted to continue without measures of protection being taken, merely because one member of the House, however distinguished, expressed an opinion in support of which he could not quote a single tittle of evidence from Ireland. Giving Dominion Home Rule would involve an army and a navy. He said that every Dominion had an army and if they had not a navy it was because they had not established one under the full powers they possessed. He asked if all the Irish ports were to be controlled by the Irish Parliament. He declared that the Irish ports were the most dangerous spots in the Empire.

Replying to the criticism of Mr. Asquith as regards the militaristic character of the Bill Mr. Lloyd George pointed to the existence of the Irish Republican Army which had issued decrees signed by Generals and Captains and had declared itself as warring with the British Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN'S READINESS FOR CONCESSION.

Mr. Lloyd George said that they therefore could not complain if the war conditions were being applied. Continuing the Premier said if any authority, who was able to show that he possessed the confidence of the Irishmen, submitted definite proposals as regards the government of Ireland, which were the within clear limitations the Prime Minister had recently laid down, then the Government would consider such proposals. Great Britain was prepared to make great concessions for peace, goodwill and partnership. (Cheers.) He contended that there was nobody who thought that Dominion Home Rule could be established without reservations affecting the forces of the Crown, the defence of the ports and the question of the future position of Ulster. The Premier said it was useless to shut their eyes to the fundamental fact that no proposal which the Government were able to present was acceptable to any party with authority to speak for Ireland.

The representatives of the Irish demanded something Britain could never concede except as the result of disaster and defeat (Cheers.) Their demand for secession would be fatal to the security of the Empire. It was futile to propose an alternative scheme for their consideration until the Irish had accepted the fundamental indefeasible fact that Britain would never concede their terms.

Concluding Mr. Lloyd George said deliberately that he was unable at present to see a fair prospect of a mutually satisfactory solution, but he believed that the feeling was growing up in Ireland that the Irish were seeking the impossible and that they were beginning to recognise that they were the main victims of anarchy confusion and trouble. Meanwhile it was Parliament's duty to protect from massacre the people who had been sent to guard life, establish law and maintain the authority of the Empire.

The Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill then passed its second reading by 289

CABINET SUPPORTS MR. MONTAGU.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MIDDLE EAST

"TO BE WITHDRAWN AS SOON AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT."

CABLE CONGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

Replying in Commons to Mr. Rupert Gwynne who alleged that Mr. Montagu had not taken steps to clear himself of the charge of misleading the House with regard to Amritsar and of eulogising Mr. Gandhi while he was stirring up sedition in India, Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Montagu, of course, had the support of his colleagues (chers), otherwise, obviously, he would not continue a member of Government. Other statements and insinuations of the question had repeatedly been dealt with by Mr. Montagu, and he had nothing to add. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gwynn affirmed that Mr. Montagu had lost confidence of a large number of members of the House of Commons (Cheers and Loud cries of "No"). He urged that it was imperative that Mr. Montagu should clear his character.

No answer was given.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MIDDLE EAST.

Mr. Charles Palmer affirmed that there was a growing feeling in India against the use of Indian troops in the Middle East.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that there was no reason to believe that Indians were unduly impatient at the unavoidable delays in returning the units from the Middle East. Every endeavour was being made to relieve the units which had been long absent from India. He gave an assurance that Indian troops would be withdrawn from Turkey, Mesopotamia, Persia, Arabia, and Palestine as soon as circumstances permitted.

CABLE CONGESTION.

Replying to Major Walter Guinness, Mr. Montagu stated that the Eastern Telegraph Company had informed him that the daily average of Government telegrams to India, Mesopotamia, and Persia was 106 of which 52 were from the India Office. Orders had already been issued at the India Office and in India that the number of telegrams must be restricted as far as possible. He also stated that 45 India Office and 400 Government of India officials were authorised to cable at Government expense. He emphasised that every effort was being made here and in India to reduce the congestion on cables.

AGAINST POLISH WAR.

BRITISH LABOUR MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A strongly worded manifesto signed by eight Labour members of the House of Commons and eight prominent Trade Union leaders has been issued warning the British public against the possibility of drafting into another war accusing Poland of self-aggrandisement and declaring emphatically that British Labour will not co-operate in a war as the Allies of Poland.

FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR IMMINENT

GREEKS CONCENTRATING AT PANDERMA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Further serious fighting in Asia Minor seems imminent. According to the Constantinople correspondent of "The Times" the Turkish Nationalists have apparently reformed their forces in two armies, each of twenty thousand men, one on the Smyrna front, under Nureddin Pasha, Turkish Commander at the Battle of Ctesiphon and other at Brusa led by Alifuad Pasha, ex-Commander of the Twentieth Army Crops.

The Greeks are concentrating to meet the attack and landing troops from Thrace at Panderma with a view to fresh advance.

MR. DELVIN LEAVES THE HOUSE.

WILD SCENE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Aug. 8.

There was a wild scene in the House of Commons to-day during the Committee Stage of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill.

Mr. Devlin lengthily denounced the proceedings as a humbug and a sham. He was called to order for irrevelance but declined to sit down and continued speaking. As the House was in Committee the Speaker was summoned and the motion for suspension of Mr. Devlin was carried by 229 votes to 43. The Speaker then asked Mr. Devlin to leave the House and Mr. Devlin without demur walked out, followed by the other Nationalists, a great majority of the Labour Party and some Independent Liberals amid cheers of Ministerialists. The occupants of the Front Opposition bench, both Liberal and Labour remained in their seats and did not participate in the demonstration.

ARAB ATTACK ON BRITISH COLUMN.

LOSSES AND CASUALTIES AT HILLA.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that the column attacked by the Arabs at Hilla had been sent out to prevent spread of disaffection to the north. It was attacked while returning. The losses, in addition to the casualties, including one field gun seven ammunition waggons twelve Lewis guns and 89 transport carts. It ought not to be assumed that all missing were killed; possibly many casualties were heat casualties.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood, who asked whether the column was abused.

Mr. Churchill said it appeared to have been vigorously pressed home the attack on the rearguard of the retiring force.

MINERS TO ORGANISE GENERAL STRIKE.

IN EVENT OF THREAT OF FUTURE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Aug. 8.

Geneva.—The International Miners' Congress, over which Mr. Smillie has been presiding, has concluded amid demonstrations of friendship between the English, the French and the Germans. The Congress passed a resolution that miners should endeavour to organise a universal general strike in the event of the threat of a future war.

Another resolution was unanimously passed dwelling on the essentialness of the nationalisation of mines as a step towards the economic reorganisation of the world. The Executive was instructed to report within two months upon the steps to secure the nationalisation, even if it were necessary to declare a general international miners' strike.

EXCHANGE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

EXPERTS' ATTEMPT AT EQUITABLE ARRANGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON,
Recd. 1-30 a.m.,

Sansebastian.—At the Brussels I[illegible]al Financial Conference decided u[illegible] League of Nations Council, every [illegible] will be asked to present balance [illegible] to renounce further issues of p[illegible] Experts will attempt to arrive [illegible]able arrangement of the exchang[illegible] many and Austria. The Counc[illegible] finances of the League which a[illegible] partly living on overdrafts fro[illegible] It is stated that the League's ex[illegible] forty thousand sterling month[illegible] growing.

INTERNATIONAL FI[illegible] CONFERENC[illegible]

TO BE HELD IN BRU[illegible]

(REUTER'S TELEGRA[illegible]
LON[illegible]
Recd. 1-15

Sansebastian.—The Counc[illegible] of Nations had decided that [illegible] Financial Conference shall [illegible] sels the last week of Sep[illegible] States including Germany [illegible] participate. Invitation to [illegible] tamount to notice that the[illegible] as members of the League[illegible] admission.

to hold Russo-Polish Pea[illegible] London ruled out the lat[illegible]

POLAND AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

KRASSIN TO COMMUNICATE WITH MOSCOW.

CONFERENCE ON SUNDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Aug. 8.

As the outcome of five and a half hours' conference between Governmen[illegible] and the Soviet representatives, MM. Krassin and Kameneff have undertaken to communicate with Moscow and to request a reply before a conference on Sunday between Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Field-Marshal Wilson, and M. Millerand and Field-Marshal Foch at Boulogne or Folkestone when the Allies will finally decide the attitude regarding Russia.

DELAY IN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

POLISH LEGATION CONTROVERTS KAMENEFF'S STATEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Aug. 8.

The Polish Legation has issued a statement controverting several statements in Kameneff's note to Mr. Lloyd George by which Kameneff sought to make the Poles responsible for delays in connection with the holding of the armistice negotiations and for failing to furnish the armistice delegation with adequate powers to negotiate peace.

The Legation contends that the proposal

NO PASSPORTS NOW!

TO MUSLIM DEPUTATIONS TO ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

After three months and a half, the following reply has been received from the Government of India regardig the sending of Indian Muslim deputations to Islamic countries.

"With reference to your letter, dated 14th April 1920, addressed to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy on the subject of the grant of passports to the deputations which it is proposed to send to Mesopotamia, Hedjaz, etc., I am directed to say that the Secretary of State has replied that his Majesty's Government regret that, in the existing conditions, no facilities for visiting the areas in question can at present be given.

BRITAIN AND POLAND.

PREMIER TO MAKE STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Aug. 8.

The Labour Party announces that in view of the possibility of Britain becoming involved in an extension of the Polish war, a special joint meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress, National Executive of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party has been summoned for August 9th when also the Premier makes a statement in the House of Commons.

BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE ARRESTED.

POLES LAUNCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

[illegible]t report from Warsaw, [illegible]n the river Bug has [illegible] have launched a [illegible]h which is deve[illegible] Poles have also

[illegible]RED ARMY.

[illegible] Crimea appears to [illegible] unpleasant time. [illegible]ved in Constan[illegible]feated the Red [illegible]vy fighting. [illegible]38 guns, 130 [illegible]ains, and [illegible] General [illegible]sorganised

[illegible]LAND

[illegible]CO

QUESTION [illegible] ADE OF SOVIE[illegible]

IS POLAND TO BE RE-ARME[illegible] WESTERN POWERS?

ADVANCE—A DELIBERATE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 1 p.m. Aug. 7.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped that it would not be necessary to take steps to tighten the blockade of Soviet Russia but that must depend on the answer the Government received. He emphasised that the Soviet's best guarantee against armistice being abused in order to rearm Poland for offensive purposes would be a fair understanding with the western powers who were alone able to arm Poland.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Soviet advance on Poland was the part of a deliberate policy. He sincerely hoped that it was not an attemp by the Russian military to overthrow every effort to make peace.

SOVIET'S REPLY.

VARIOUS FORECASTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Although up to early this morn[illegible] nothing authoritative had been published regarding the Soviet's reply to which Mr. Lloyd George referred in the House of Commons yesterday, various forecasts are published. The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Soviet is ready to conclude seperate peace with Poland and is willing to recognise the independence of Poland but operations must continue until the Polish delegates return to the Russian lines with proper credentials. The Soviet however does not intend to raise the terms on the sliding scale proportionately to the success of the present operations.

According to the "Daily Mail" the Bolshevists consider they are entitled to continue the advance under the military international law and decline to admit the Russian Border States to the Conference.

Meanwhile vaguest reports continue to circulate with regard to the British military and naval action but it is denied that Government has decided to mobilise forthwith four British divisions and the whole of the Navy. It is pointed out that the time for taking such drastic steps has not yet arrived and it is still hoped that there will be no need for them. But all measures have been taken for instant reimposition of a blockade.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Cabinet on the subject have already been sent to naval commanders. Opinion in official circles is described as "hardly optimistic."

The "Dail Mail" says that the Cabinet will discuss the Bolshevist reply to-day but it is already understood that the delegates will be asked to leave the country.

The political correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" expresses the opinion that Moscow is merely playing for time in order to have the greatest possible advantage.

The "Times" confirms that the Bolshevists' terms include free transit across Poland between Germany and Russia. The "Times" describes the crisis as only less tragic than that of August 1914 and declares that our only positive guarantee is unwavering co-operation between Britain and France.

POLISH ARMISTICE.

SOVIET GOVT.'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

M. Kameneff has sent Mr. Lloyd George a communication which he has received from the Soviet Government which points out that Lord Curzon's Note of July 20th and the Polish Foreign Minister's telegram to Moscow of July 22nd both proposed negotiations "for armistice and peace" but saying that when the Polish delegates arrived at Baranovitchi it was found that they were only empowered to deal with military problems and that their limited powers did not correspond to tasks with which the conference of delegates was to deal in accordance with the proposals of both British and Russian Governments. The note states that it is essential to demand guarantees such as partial disarmament, sessation of recruiting etcetera which will prevent Poland from using the period of armistice of renewal of hostilities. The International Law in no way requires suspension of operations before the conclusion of armistice. The continuance of the Bolshevik advance would in no way prejudge the nature of the Peace Treaty.

The note concludes by renewing the Soviet's pledge in respect of Poland's independence and granting of wider frontiers than were indicated by the Supreme Council and the British Note of July 20th and insists that the proposed Conference in London shall be solely between Soviet Russia and leading Entente Powers.

and also to advise their Governments regarding the assistance necessary.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE ON WARSAW.

POLES STILL OCCUPY OS[illegible]OLENKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGR[illegible]
LOND[illegible] August 5.
Recd. 1[illegible] Aug. 7.

Paris.—A message from Wa[illegible]01[illegible] states that Bolshevik advance is less rapid. The Poles still occupy Ostrolenka thus retaining possession of the Danzig-Warsaw Railway.

St. Louis[illegible]
West Franfor[illegible]
on avenging the[illegible]
to the houses of m[illegible]
sons are reported to [illegible]
many injured. Troops [illegible]
the town.

A message from Denver [illegible]
people including the Chief of P[illegible]
other policemen were injured in [illegible]
there between the striking tramway[illegible]
the strike-breakers. Five cars were w[illegible]
and the building of the 'Denver Post' ra[illegible]
by the strikers who badly damaged the prin[illegible]
ing machines.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

CONSIDERATION OF REDUCTION OF NEWS MESSAGES' RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 8.

Ottawa.—Formally inaugurating the second meeting of the Press Conference in the presence of prominent Canadians, members of the Government and the Opposition leaders, the Duke of Devonshire said he hoped that the delegates during their visit would see something of the spirit which in peace and war had placed Canada in her proud position. He hoped their tour would convince the delegates of Canada's capacity valuably to contribute to the supply of paper. He was convinced that the pressmen of the Empire would meet their responsibilities in preparing the way for brighter times.

The Premier and the Leader of the Opposition endorsed the Duke of Devonshire's words.

After Lord Burnham had replied the Conference proceeded to business.

Mr. Robert Donald moved a resolution urging the necessity of increasing cable communications and reducing the rates for news messages.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters, supported the resolution. He recommended the appointment of a small committee to take up in London with cable companies and the authorities, the question of extended cable facilities and reduced rates. After further discussion, it was decided to redraft the resolution in the terms of the various motions submitted for consideration at tomorrow's session.

Mr. Crosbie Roles of Ceylon presented a resolution declaring that the Empire and the world should be provided with the advantages of wireless telegraphic and telephonic communication. Mr. Makepeace of Singapore supported the motion which was adopted unanimously.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

ALL ROUND ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME: A REVELATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

Tenterfield.—The Prince of Wales has crossed the order into New South Wales, thus completing his official visits to all States. Queensland vied with other States in cordiality of its welcome, the unanimity and enthusiasm of which have been a revelation even to the Australians. The tour has brought out wonderful manifestation of feeling of citizenship of the Empire and loyalty to its Head, the connecting link between its great component Dominions.

MR. M. M. GUBBAY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Times says:—It is understood that Mr. M. M. Gubbay has been offered appointment as Manager of the New Peninsular and Oriental Bank.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,
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... brilliancy and lustre to this day. But there is ANOTHER "KOHINOOR"—in the Film producing line—that knows no equal for "Clea ...hotography" "Appropriate Acting" "Splendid Settings" and minutes attention to details." Another important point is.

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COL. WEDGWOOD.

TO VISIT INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, August 7.

The "Bande Mataram" learns from its special correspondent St. Nihal Singh that Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood are planning to come to India, if they can secure passages and passports. It is expected that they will be able to take part in the annual session of the Congress. The correspondent states his opinon that Colonel Wedgwood has rendered greater services to India than any non-Indian president of the Congress.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

At the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Shastri will mo... that the local governments be empowered ... grant loans on easy terms and money ... to societies formed on lines ... Public Utility Societies with ... them to direct suitable dy... the poor in cities and to...

Mr. S. Sinha will ... mittee of officials a... ed to formulate a ... duction of the separ... the executive functio... of criminal justice i... the Regulation Prov... gulation provinces ... sidered sufficiently ...

PROSCRIB...

(A...

In exercise ... tion (1) of S... Act (1 of 1... Delhi is pl... book of t... Messrs. ... printe... and po... numb... awac... Maj... it a... the... des... Sec... lik... di... C... I...

CASE OF ALLEGED DACOITY

"A FABRICATION."

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Aug. 6.

The Aligarh case of alleged dacoity and robbery against Pandit Basdeo Sahai Sharma, a rais and zamindar came on for hearing in the Court of Mr. R. H. Niblett, Magistrate, Aligarh. A defence witness Mr. Harihar Mukerjee deposed that he used to read newspapers at the house of the accused. A Sub-Inspector of Police, Mazar Jamil came to the accused one day when he was there and said if you pay Rs. 3,000 the Inspector (of Police) says the case can be quashed. The accused said it was a false case and he would not pay one pice. Abdulla Khan, Inspector of Police, in reply to questions by the Court, denied that he had said the case would be settled on payment of Rs. 3,000 and asked the Sub-Inspector to say so to the accused. Sub-Inspector Mazar Jamil also, denied that he told the accused to pay Rs. 3,000 to the Inspector. Further questioned by the Court as to whether in his statement to the Deputy Superintendent of Police he had not implied that the Inspector was inclined to take or took bri...; the Sub-Inspector replied:—I did imply...

Th... sel for defence, then, addressing th... contended it was a clear case of ... by the Police Inspector to black... used and urged the court not only ... accused but to take action ... Inspector. The Government plea... lied on behalf of the prosecutio... as reserved.

...F A DESPATCH-BOX

...NG VALUABLES OVER ...LLION RUPEES.

(...ur own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 7.

...orted of a despatch-box con... involving over a million ru... belonged to the late Mr. ... Shroff of the Mercantile ...d in the box were promis... and other documents, and ... have taken up the matter.

...CAL DISPENSARY.

...OF "THE CHRONICLE."

...ue as Dr. (Miss) Kanta... ...rites in your paper that ...ppointment on having ...er examining and treat... ... patients by the Manag... ...ct is that some com... ...regularity, unpunctuali... ...tion of lady patients ...d asking them to go to ...g examined, came to ...made it a point to sit ...n June last by one ... with whom the ... free dispensary was started. But this she did not like. From the report of the working of the Lad Unnati Sanstha, a copy of which is sent herewith, it will be seen that Dr. (Miss) Matilda Coutinho was the Doctor-in-charge of the said Lad Medical Dispensary for five years during which time she did treat male patients. A copy of this report was also given to Dr. (Miss) Kantabai S. Turkhud. Can she plead that ... was kept in the dark? If it is not also true ... she was asked to examine male patients ... sorts of male patients. Only ordinary cases of fever, headache, pain in the chest, etc. had to be treated. Again male patients were not frequent visitors. Moreover she has not resigned her post but left it abruptly without any previous notice. Does it become a lady-doctor of the learned profession to leave a dispensary without notice?—Yours etc.

HIRALA... MUR...M.

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,, Phormic	Dextrine Yellow	,, Caustic 98 %
,, Tannic	,, White	,, ,, 72 %
,, Tartaric	Epsom Salt	,, ,, 76/7 %
Alum (Lumps)	Farina 1st quality	,, Hydrosulphite
Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	,, Silicate 140 & 175
,, Liq—	Glauber Salt	,, Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	,, Nitrite
,, Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapiaco Flour	,, ,, (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Allumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	,, of Copper
Chrome Alum		,, of Iron
Glycerine pure	**DYEING COLOURS.**	,, of Soda
Litharge Flake		,, of Zinc
Marseilles Soap	Alizarine Red Paste	Soft Soap
Potash Bicromate	Congo Red	Tin Crystals
,, Caustic	Hematine Crystals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
,, Chlorate	Logwood Extract	Washing Soda
,, Permanganate	Magenta Crystals	Zinc Dust
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MILL STORES.	Victoria Blue B	**MACHINERY PARTS.**
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CEYLON REFORMS.

"UNSATISFACTORY"

SPECIAL CONGRESS TO BE HELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 7.

I understand Mr. Jayatilaka, member, Ceylon Congress Deputation, has cabled from England that the proposals are unsatisfactory that immediate vigorous action is required and that he is doing this best in England.

I learn the Special Congress to be held is likely to take strong line of action. Feeling is growing in all political circles. Some urgent conferences between leaders are reported about to be held.

LUNDER OUTBREAK DUE TO SINN FEIN.

COURT OF ENQUIRY'S FINDING.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Court of Enquiry held on the Connaught Rangers' case at Jullunder has found that the outbreak was a pre-arranged and organised movement and its cause was unquestionably Sinn Feinism. The General Commanding the 16th Division concurs in the finding of the Court and has recommended that some 90 of the ring-leaders shall be tried by general court-martial.

PIR MAHBUB SHAH.

TO TENDER APOLOGY?

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Aug. 7.

The "Bharatvasi" announces that there is a very thick rumour that Pir Mahbub Shah under great pressure from some near relations has been made to give some kind of apology and he may be released at any moment.

MR. GANDHI LEAVES FOR HYDERABAD.

MADRAS TOUR TO BE DELAYED.

Dd. Safuddin Kitchlew, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—

The following telegram has been received today by Mahatma Gandhiji from Mr. Abdul Jabbar Hyderabad (Sind):—

"Pirsahib's case Monday morning, still hunger striking. Your presence absolutely necessary wire departure. Bring Shaukatali start first train." Accordingly Mahatmaji and Maulana Shaukatali have left for Hydera bad (Sind) this evening. The Madras tour will probably be delayed.

MR. GANDHI TO VISIT CALICUT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 7.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Shauket Ali will visit Calicut on the 18th instant. Elaborate arrangements are now in progress for according a fitting reception to the three patriots.

HIJRAT EMIGRANTS' HARDSHIPS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The "Pioneer" has received information from a correspondent in the North-West Frontier Province which shows that many hardships are being experienced by the parties who are emigrating from India in connection with the "Hijrat" movement.

MR. PATEL.

STARTS FOR INDIA

(Associated Press.)

A cable says that Mr. Patel left London on the 5th instant for India and is sailing from Marseilles by the Kaiseri Hind.

"UNDESIRABLE."

"ZAMINDAR" EDITOR'S ENTRY IN PESHAWAR PROHIBITED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 7.

Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, editor of th "Zamindar" and Hon. Secretary, Punjab Khilafat Committee, who wanted to proceed to Peshawar in connection with *hijrat* affairs and to obtain authentic information regarding the Pacha Garhi incident has been informed by the Chief Commissioner, North Western Frontier Province, that his visit to Peshawar was undesirable and that he shall not enter or remain in N. W. F. Province at present.

Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan has sent a telegram to the Viceroy appealing to his Excellency against the restrictions imposed upon him and trusting that the Chief Commissioner's order will be rescinded.

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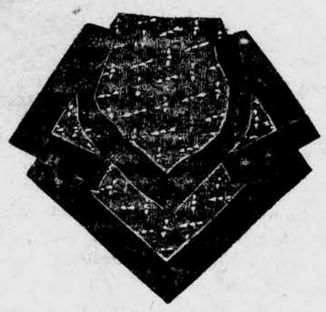

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GRANT ROAD TERMINAL STATION.

CITIZENS' EMPHATIC PROTESTS.

A public meeting of the residents of Grant Road, Foras Road, Lamington Road and other adjoining localities was held on Sunday morning to protest against the proposed acquisition of buildings in these parts, for the Grant Road Terminal Station, by the Government.

MR. MODY'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. P. Mody who presided, said, he was there at the meeting as a person who was very much interested in the question, though not vitally or personally. It was more than 20 years ago that the Improvement Trust was launched into existence. In the course of its chequered history it had launched many schemes, which had evoked widespread criticism and entailed untold sufferings and hardships upon the public. But no single schem had roused so much alarm as this scheme had aroused in the minds of the public. It was not only a question of the residents of the localities concerned, but it was a question in which the city at large was concerned. The whole of the public of Bombay was with them and against the Government of Bombay. Government proposed to dishouse 1,400 families, numbering 10,000 people. The schem was going to effect the Parsi colony with a school attached to it, and a Widows' Home, and a Jain Boarding School and a Hindu Temple. It was also going to take away 250,000 square yards from the city when land was so scarce and valuable.

"WORST SCHEME OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST."

This was continued Mr. Mody the worst scheme ever propounded by the Improvement Trust. Out of these 250,000 yards not a single yard would go to form residential quarters, and this scheme was much worse than everything that the Trust had ever launched. Even if there were no alternative scheme to it they would condemn it, as even if it were the only feasible scheme—in view of the untold hardships which it was going to inflict upon thousands of people. But there were alternative schemes, which would be placed before the Governor on Tuesday next. There was a vast area a little to the north near the Bellasis Bridge which could be acquired without inflicting the hardships which this scheme would. Then there was the scheme for the acquisition of the land belonging to the Byculla Club, which was only anxious to clear out of its present place. Mr. Mody could not but believe that the scheme should be abandoned, or very materially modified, as the objections were of such a character that they could not be explained away by any Government, however ingenious. The Parsi Association had received a telegram that Government were considering their representations, and he was sure they would modify it, but he strongly objected to the manner in which the Government had published their communique of about fourteen lines when some 1,400 families were going to be cast out.

WAYS OF "HILL-TOP" GOVERNMENT.

He could not understand any civilised Government launching any scheme of this magnitude without consulting the people most concerned with it. But our Government was a Government of "Hill-Top." Not merely was it bodily away from the people, but in spirit also it was away from the people on the hill-top, quite detached from them. Government were not in touch with public feelings at all, and then they complained that their criticism was unreasonable and strong. But what right had Government to complain that the public were unreasonable and vigorous in their criticisms when the latter were not taken into their confidence. He, for one, hoped and believed that the scheme would either be modified or abandoned. Mr. Mody asked if when Government were not able to house the existing population how they would be able to do so the displaced 1,400 families. Government had been holding up to them the vision of a greater, a finer, a more beautiful and healthier Bombay—a Bombay in which the landlord would not suck away their life-blood, a Bombay in which the landlord would not be looked upon with as much demand as the Marwadi moneylender. But, said Mr. Mody that was not the way of proceeding towards that and they had all in view.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia then moved:—"That this meeting of Parsi owners and occupiers of properties at Foras Road, Grant Road, Bellasis Road, Arthur Road, etc., recently notified by Government to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act expresses its emphatic protest against the ...atened acquisition of all ...ildings under their occupation ...d Road Termi... endless hard... be entailed ... to be dis... requests ... decision ... from ...rived ... her pro... north ... and ...osed ...e

Mrs. Bhagwagar and Mr. Shah, a Hindu gentleman further supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pirosha... Mistry then moved that the President be authorised to forward a copy of the resolution to H. E. the Governor. In doing so he hoped they would be moderate in everything they did for their rights.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, seconding, reaffirmed the decision of the occupiers of houses in ...area to be acquired that they would never ... up their habitations even if they were ...lled to do so. If they all combined to ... to resist the Government he hoped ...uld succeed in their object.

...harucha further supported and the ... was carried.

who would suffer much by the Government scheme.

"FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS."

Mr. Manockji Patel said Government were talking big about giving rights to the people, but here they were at one stroke depriving more than ten thousand people of their houses in these days of house-famine. Government were doing this because they were an alien Government without any sympathy with them. No Government in any country would have dared to do what the Bombay Government proposed doing, and have remained in power for a single day. But because they were a subject people, without any rights, Government could do anything they liked. The only way left open for them was to fight for their rights until they had a Government of their own rooted in the soil of India.

"MOST ARBITRARY ACTION."

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

SIR J. C. BOSE.

"Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose: His Life and Speeches." Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras. Price Rs. 2.

Sir J. C. Bose has devoted his life to science. He has expressed views on the recruitment of the educational service, on industrial advancement, and on the means of promoting the well-being of his countrymen generally. These views are instructive and carry the weight of his name, but he has not put them forward as original, nor has he sought the opportunity of giving them to the world. A luminary in the firmament of science, his brilliance in that sphere outshines his pronouncements on other human concerns.

Sir J. C. Bose was born in 1858 in a well-to-do and respectable family, and passed his boyhood at Faridpur, where his father was Sub-Divisional Officer, and where, by an interesting coincidence, the Praying Palm-tree invited him sixty years later to study and account for its behaviour. He received his first lessons in a vernacular school; matriculated in 1875 from St. Xavier's Collegiate School at Calcutta; graduated in 1880, and was sent to England for a course of scientific education. He received the B.Sc. degree of the London University in 1883 and passed the B.A. examination of the Cambridge University, in Natural Science, in 1884. On his return he was appointed Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and from this post he retired in 1915.

It was the stir created in the scientific world by the Hertzian theory of electric waves that first stimulated the imagination of the young Bengali physicist. The college laboratory was not well equipped, and necessity was the mother of that invention for which the devoted researcher attained world-wide fame in later years. He first designed an instrument for generating very short electric waves. His next invention was an improved self-governing Electric Receiver It was this instrument that first revealed the possibilities of following up the similarities of behaviour by animal and vegetable tissues, and by inorganic substances. Gradually he was led to invent the Shoshungraph, the Growth Recorder, the Balanced Crescograph, the Morograph, and the Resonant and Oscillating Recorders. Before he approached physiologists with his tidings concerning the similarity of response of inorganic and living substances to electric stimulus, he had already communicated a dozen papers on his researches to the journals of learned societies, and received praise from Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, and other great authorities. His invasion into the realm of physiology was resented by Sir J. B. Sanderson, and for some years the Bengali's claims were listened to with some reserve. But the records made by the instruments he had devised overcame scepticism in the end. Besides nearly thirty papers on his later researches communicated to learned societies, Sir J. C. Bose has published four treatises. He was four times allowed to visit Europe on scientific missions and he popularised his discoveries by many lectures and demonstrations. He undertook his fourth deputation just before the war. His private laboratory in London was visited by numerous savants and the press devoted columns to an exposition of his discoveries. He was heard with cordial appreciation at Vienna. His scientific mission to the German universities, however, was interrupted by the war. From Europe he went to America, where he met with an ovation from the scientific world. He lectured at all the important universities, and his books have been prescribed for physiological courses in America. From that hemisphere he crossed over to Japan and returned to India in 1915.

After his retirement from service the distinguished physicist was knighted, and was enabled to carry on his researches by a non-recurring Government grant of Rs. 25,000. and a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 a year for five years. He subsequently established the Bose Institute at a cost of several lakhs and the lectures delivered to the public from time to time enlighten them on the results of the researches carrid on there. The last the lectures quoted in the book before us was on the behaviour of "Wounded Plants", delivered in February, 1919. Every educated person has now some idea of the discoveries made by Sir J. C. Bose regarding plant life and its similarity to animal life. Most of us take on trust the representation of the poets that the water-lily opens when the moon rises and closes when she sets. The fact is that the flower opens on dark nights as well and does not close till about 9 a.m. Its behaviour depends on the temperature. The book is most interesting. and the interest will never fade, for the truths of science never grow old.

AN INDIAN PLAY I ENGLISH.

The Toy-Cart: a play in five acts by Arthur Symons. Maunsel and Co., Ltd., Dublin and London.

It is a good sign of the times that well known English literary people are beginning to take interest in ancient Indian literature Formerly, a few scholars, almost devoid of higher literary gifts, translated our masterpieces into English with the result that very few people, outside the small circle, of Orientalists ever read their translations. But those days are fortunately gone Mr. Lawrence Binyon has translated "Sakuntala" for the English stage; and now comes Mr. Arthur Symons a supreme artist in literary and art criticism, with his "Toy-Cart," a play founded on the "Mrichchakati" of Sudraka. That the arrengement, the action, and the climax of the play are faultless, goes without saying. The story is about a good Brahimin falling in love with a prostitute beautiful, rich, and noble beyond words. Their love is pure and so, they are finally united with each other. The Villain of the play is Samsthanaka, the brother-in-law of the King, who wants the prostitute for himself. But she takes no notice of him, and so, he tries to revenge himself on the Brahmin. But he fails, in his object at the point where he was nearest to success.

The play, among other things, shows that ancient Hindus considered it nothing wrong for a good Brahmin to fall in love with a woman of the prostitute-class. It also shows how high the ideals of justice were among Indians in olden times. Apropos of this, the judge in the play says: "A judge should be learned, wise, eloquent, dispassionate, impartial; he should pronounce judgment only after due enquiry and deliberation; he should be a guardian to the weak, a terror to the wicked." We wonder if we have reached this stage in present-day India?

Mr. Symons, like many other Europeans, who have not visited India, confounds the Hebrew with the Indian mind. The following lines sung by Vasantsena, the prostitute, savour not of India but of the Old Testament:—

"A pomegranate fruit and the smell of Lebanon.

Awake, O north wind, and blow
On my garden, O South!
What spices are these that outflow
From the kiss of her mouth?
O Vineyard, she is thy wine;
What are aloes and myrrh?"

On page 46 of the book, there are also some other similes which are rather Hebraic than Indian in character.

V. B. M.

MR. KIPLI G AS A TRAVELLER.

Letters of Travel by Rudyard Kipling. Macmillan and Co., Dominien Edition.

It is a pity that the three batches of letters, now published in book-form for the first time, were so long with-held. Descriptions of tours undertaken in 1892, 1907, and even 1913, read as back numbers now-a-days, in spite of the keenness of Kipling's visualisation, the precision of his word-pictures, and the zest with which he throws himself into the work of pioneers in all parts of the world. Two of the sets of letters were written from Canada and America. The third set was written in Egypt just before the war. The Canada of nearly thirty years ago was a very different place to post-war Canada, and the rancour with which Mr. Kipling writes of America seems more out of place to-day than it did in 1907. Mr. Kipling's jingoism, his tribal god religion, his contempt for all but a small section of his own nation seem curiously out-of-date in the modern world. Mr. Kipling never was modern, but he was contemporaneous in the sense that he could write about external circumstances in an up-to-date, and even in an anticipatory manner. He could write about aeroplanes and submarines before they came into being, but he could not and never will understand the brotherhood of nations. It is the doom of the contemporaneous writer to become stale quickly, and Mr. Kipling's letters, in spite of his virtuosity in word-craft and his seeing eye are already stale. The movements of the times escape him entirely. He roams the world, but measures all nations by one false foot-ruler. So it is a pity for Mr. Kipling that the *Letters of Travel* were not re-published long ago, when their tribal point of view was less ludicrous than it is to-day.

Yet apart from their point of view the *Letters* are full of good things. The number of things Mr. Kipling sees and hears and especially smells far out-distances the things seen, heard and smelt by an ordinary person, and having become conscious of them himself he can stamp them into the consciousness of others with masterly inciseness. It is impossible to open a page of the *Letters* without meeting memorable phrases, vivid metaphors, brilliant thumb-nail sketches of people or scenes. He writes of the power of snow "that it had caught the edge of a shed and scooped it away as a knife scoops cheese"; of a man overboard in Mid-Atlantic: "I heard the screw stop: saw our water curve like a whiplash as the great ship wrenched herself round"; of the blue sky about snow that it was a "sapphire resting on a bed of white velvet." Here is a picture of one of the pioneers beloved of Kipling: "This Thor lived among the green ice-crowned peaks, where if you disturb the giants at certain seasons of the year, by making noises, they will sit upon you and all your fine emotions. So Thor wards off their blows with such contraptions as experience teaches. He bears the giants no malice; they do their work, he his." Of the eeriness of the desert he writes: "The Desert is all devil-device, crammed with futile works, always promising something fresh round the next corner, always leading out into equal barrenness. None but devils could think of etching every rock out-crop with wind-lines, or skinning it down to its glistening nerves with sandblasts. . . . Men very rarely live in a spot so utterly still that they can hear the murmuring race of the blood over their own ear-drums. Neither ship, prairie, nor forest gives that silence."

Mastery of words combined with intensity of vision are the distinctive quality of the *Letters*. Of things that may be seen with the physical eye Kipling is a wonderful revealer, and, as he says, "Praised be Allah for the diversity of His creatures and for the glories of the Cities of the Earth." If he is a less successful Cicerone in another region that is only one of the limitations of a diversity of creatures.

NATURALISM IN POETRY.

"Naturalism in English Poetry," by Stopford A. Brooke—Published by J. M. Dent & Co., Limited.

The critical essays of the late Rev. Stopford A. Brooke are valued not merely for the estimates which they present of the work of other writers, but also for his own reflections on the non-literary topics introduced in the course of his expositions. Ever so many critics have commented on the art of Dryden and Pope, the innovations of Young and Thomson, the workmanship of Collins and Gray, the homeliness of Crabbe and Cowper, and the inspiration of Wordsworth. In Stopford A. Brooke's lectures delivered at the University College, London, we find a great deal more than a history of naturalism traced through the works of these representative poets. Literary men must indeed grow wiser by admonitions like following: "Satire is always transient. Its very nature is to die of exhaustion. And poetry, one of whose functions is to reveal the infinite and perfect, falls below its work when it descends to picture the imperfect, the imperfect which is bad." The moralist must be no less struck when he reads the connection which the astute critic suggests between the gushing philanthropy affected by Pope and "the savage cruelty of the Terror of the Revolution" in France. "Bloody revenges is often the result of philosophic philanthropy"—this was written some years before the war and the Russian Revolution.

The English poets from Cowper to Keats were profoundly affected by the march of events on the continent, and Mr. Stopford A. Brooke has much to say about the influence of the French Revolution on the naturalistic school. The idea of the Revolution the critic explains, was that there is only one country, the country of mankind, only one nation, the nation of humanity. And he adds: "The victory of this conception may be long in winning, but it is absolutely certain. The whole future of the race depends on that victory. Every disobedience to its duties entails disgrace, dishonour, loss of influence for good, social disturbance, and misery, and sorrow, and suffering on all mankind." These burning words of the prophet were written before the war. Though France proclaimed the idea, we are told that she also exhibited, one after another, "nearly all the false forms the idea could take." She exhibits a new form of it now.

The credit of introducing the love of external Nature for its own sake, as also the spirit of cosmopolitanism, into English poetry belongs perhaps to Thomson. Before the introduction of the new vogue, the proper study of mankind was man, and physical nature served as a background to the portraitures of human actors. The naturalism of the English poets cluminated in Wordsworth. Others painted Nature, he deified and communed with it. In one of the most beautiful passages in these lectures Mr. Stopford A. Brooke writes: "To us who love our Wordsworth, everything is speaking in sweet communion. All things are in love with one another. The waves of the lake are brothers; the daffodils dance together; the linnet and the sunshine, and the leaves of the tree entertain one another; the brook talks with every flower it passes; the mountains converse across their valleys; the clouds play through their shadows with the hills." The "man" that formed the subject of Pope's study was the aristocrat, the artificial society in which he moved. The naturalism of the later poets embraced all classes; the workers in the fields inspired them more strongly than the glittering figures of fashionable society.

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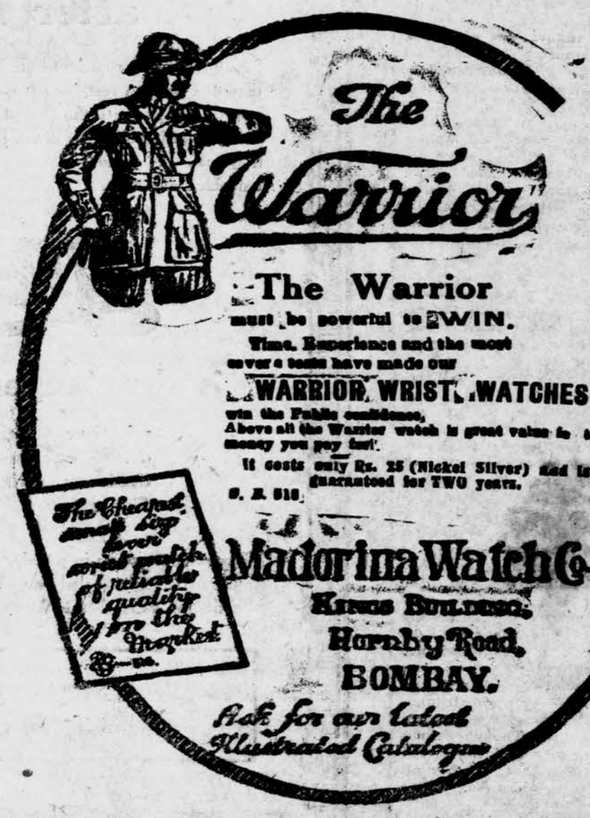
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